# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,490 .- VOL. LXV.

MARRIAGE.

tember, 1871, by the Roy. W. Clarke, James G.
tem of Mr. James Richards, of Cornwall,
Ry Jam. eldest daughter of Mr. Benzamin
rkshire, England.

DEATHS. er, 1571, at the residence of her parents Shore, Ernet May, the lafant daughter of On the 20th December, 1871, at the residence of her parents, Bitten's Point, North Shore, Etriat, Max, the infant daughter of the 18th December, 1871, suddenly, at the residence of her Gate Sits December, 1871, suddenly, at the residence of her Gate Sits December, 1871, suddenly, at the residence of her Gate Sits, 1871, but the standard of the Sits America, 1871, inlinealin, agent Change, the beloved on of Change, at It and Industry Parameter Change, the beloved on of Change, at It and Industry at Change, and It is months.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
NUBLA,
2005 tons, 450-hores power,
A. B. Farquhar, commandor,
WILL BE DISPATCHED FOR GALLE
with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on
SATURDAY, the 27th January, 1872, at 11 a.m., touching

MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 24th, and
ryche and percels until 3 p.m. on the 25th.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with infirmation on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
More's Wherf, 30th December, 1871.

Moore's Wharf, 30th December, 1871 Morres whart, out a December, 1971.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S STRAMSHIPS.

TO MELEOURNE (Calling at Twofold Bay).—Raugairs, to norrow afternous, Wednesday, at 4.30. Fares: ins, to morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 4.30. Fares:
Salon at current rates.
70 AUGKLAND.—City of Adelaide, on or about Saturdsy, 20th instant. at 2 p.m.
70 HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Tuesday,
at II; and Collarey, Tuureday morning, at 7.
70 CLARENOE TOWN.—Coonanbara (for cargo), tosight, Tuerday, at II.
70 ERISBANE.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Tuesday,
at 5.

TO BRISBANE.—Ledy Young, this afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.

TOMARYBOROUGH.—James Paterson, to-morrow sternoon, Wedneday, at 5.

TOROUGHAMPTON via Maryborough.—James Paterson, to-morrow afternoon, Wedneday, at 5.

TOCLEVELAND BAY via Port Denisen.—Beomerang, en er about Friday, 12th instant, at 5 p.m. CARGO is now being received for transmission to any if the above portis.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melwine or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of salings. FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Whart, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &C.

TOMORROW (Wednesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAIT-IND.

BY THESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

IAND. 02 TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH. F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Office, foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
NEW ENGLAND, for GRAFTON, via NEWDASTER, TO-NORROW, at 9 p.m.
Office-Commortial Wf. C. WISEMAN, Madager.
THE C. AND B. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE—The AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT,
TUESDAY, at 10.
TO TARES, MANNING RIVER direct.—The FIRE
RING, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 4.
No cargo received for the Manning, after 3.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Screx-street. REGULAR COMMUNICATION.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will depart the following steamer, viz. --
M. A. C. E. D. O. N.,

ENTHURSDAY, JANUARY 4th,

at 12 o clock noon.

SALOON (applications) --
SALOON (applications) --
BALES:

SALOON (applications) --
SALOON (applications) --
BALES:

SALOON (applications) --
SALOON (applications) --
THE SALOON IS AMIDSHIPS.

BETURN TICKETS available for TWO MONTHS.

The steaming of second-class passengers is directed to be scommodation provided in the above vessel, with molecular for females and families.

NOTICE. --
NO carro will be received after 11 o'clock and on the company of the com

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following elearner, viz. :—

MACEDON,

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, January 2nd, at 8 p.m. FARES :

LING-

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d Seur,

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, HOBART, from Ornivas.

MILLIS, LLOYD, and CO. 

2312 tors register, Y. S. Attwood, communator, jet arrived after a splendid passage of 56 days, will be dispatched as above.

The accommodation for all classes of passengers are unrivaled by any vessel adoat. The saloon is provided with britis, bedding, linen, and every requisite for the voyage.

An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

FAIRS FION MELLOCANE.

Ealoo. £55 to £70

Fround class £37 to £38

Third class £18 to £20

Steerage £10.

METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street

O R L O N D C N. FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

The magnificent and colebrated Aberdeen elipper
1862 tons register, will be dispatched on TUESDAY,
18th January.
Has roomy accommodation for first-class passengers,
superfully adapted for one or two families. Inspection
invited. nvited,
For freight or passage apply to Captain FOWLER, on
board, at Circular Quay;
JOHN FRAZER and CO.; or to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS
FOR LONDON.
The PARRAMATTA will sail on the 5th February,
1872. 1.118 PARTALLE 1872.

IN.B.—As Saloen passengers are now taken exclusive of wines, &c., a considerable reduction has been made in previous rates.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and QO., Agents.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND For LONDON direct, via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The renowned clipper ship SUFFOLK, 1200 tons, G. M.
Miller, commander, will sail from Melbourne on MONDAY, February 6th.

The accommodation for nil classes of passengers are very
suprior. The salcon cabins are fitted with all necessary
fixed cabin furniture; and she carries an experienced
surgeon.

Fares-from Melboure, £16 and upwards.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street. ATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—THIS DAY, PROTHERS leaves Quben's Wharf 7, 10.15, 2.15, 4 15; Woolkoomooloo, 10.30, 2.30; Watson's Bay, 8, 11.15, 3.15, and 5. Return ticket, 1s; children, 6d.

ILLAWARRA 8. N. CO.'S STRAMERS. — TO WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10; and Illaiong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10, KIAMA.—Histong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

SHOALHAVEN.—Histong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

ULLADULI.A.—Klama, FRIDAY, 10 a.m.

CLYDE RIVER.—Klama, FRIDAY, 10 a.m.

MORUYA.—Klama, FRIDAY, 121h instant.

UNTER'S HILL and LANE OOVE FERRY.—
Iteamer WOMERAH leaves—
Lime-street Wharf, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 5, 7
Lane Cove, 8, 5, 0, 12, 2, 4, 6
SATURDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 1, 15 and 11, 16 p.m.
SUNDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 1, 10, 2, 30, 6
Lane Cove, 9, 1, 5.

FOR APRIL SALES.

FOR LONDON. — The splendid elipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIR, Al Il years, 968 tons register, D. Thomsen, commander, has the whole of her dead weight and a large portion of her wool on board, and will be dispatched for the April Sales.

For rates apply to the Captain, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG and LARK, Margaret-street.
Wool received at Talbet's.

A BERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.

Ship PATRIARCH, for LONDON.—Intending pasengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodations of this vessel.

Apply to Captain PILE, on board, at Circular Quay; or, to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

11th December, 1871.

FOR LONDON. THE BEN LOMOND
is now receiving cargo, and will have immediate dispatch.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation of this fine ship.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain MOIR; or to

MOIR; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Flood's.

TO SALOON AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.—
FOR LONDON.
The usgnificent clipper ship
ALIAHABAD,
1186 fons register. AAI at Lloyds,
SAILE on SATURDAY, 20th JANUARY.
Sho made the passage to this port from San Francisco
in the unprecedented short time of thirty-six days.
Apply to Captain CRISPIN; or WILLIS, LLOYD,
and CO.

TOR LONDON via CAPR OF GOOD HOPE and ST, HELENA,—The Al clipper ship ST, VIN-CENT will be dispatched from Port Adelaide in JANUARY. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR HONGKONG. — 27 The clippor ship SCHIEDAM, 800 tons burthen, being under charter, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE, in all NEXT MONTH. For light freight or passage apply to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

POR ном вком в. The ship ONWARD, 666 tons register.
Captain WILLIAM WHYTE.
This regular trader will be dispatched in January.
For freight or passage apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

R O R H O N G K O N G.

For light freight and passengers only.

The first-class clipper burque

M. A. D. U. R. A.,

(newly coppared) 480 tons, Henry Brinlon, commander,
will be dispatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

CANADIENNE, for HONGKONG.

Will Sail on 10th OF NEXT MONTH.
TATENDING OHINESE PASSENGERS are invited to inspect the superior accommodation of this fine ship.
For light freight and all further particulars, apply on loard, at Parbury's Wharf; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambors.

TOR LEVUKA, TAVIUNI, and SAVU SAVU
BAY.—The regular trader elipper barque NORMAN, being detained at request of shippers, will sail for
fhe above ports positively on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd
January.
Has superior accommodation for passengers; for which,
or freight, apply to
T. and J. SKINNER,
15, Macquarie-place.

TOR LEVUKA, FIJ1, and FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

—The clipper barque RECONNAISSANCE, P.
Walson, mastet, is now receiving engo at the GRAFTON
WHARF, and will positively be dispatched on the 3rd of anuary.

For freight or passage apply to
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR LEVUKA.—The SARAH PILE will have quick dispatch. Apply to Captain SKINNER: or to E. VICKERY, Pitt-street. CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.

FOR AUGINAND,
the favourite regular trader
ALICE CAMERON, P. Carter, commander,
is now fast leading, and having a large portion of her eargo
engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Siln r passage apply on board, at the Patent Sil Wharf; or to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-cham!

N.B.-Goods received for this vessel free of wharf FOR CLEVELAND BAY,—The clipper schooner AGNES, having nearly all her cargo ready, will be dispatched on THURSDAY next from the Market Wharf. For freight, &c., apply to J. A. BROWN, 21, Bridge-st. FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner MYSTERY Irving, master, now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf sails positively THIS DAY, For freight, &c., apply to PARBURY, LAMB, & CO.; or J. A BEOWN, Bridge-st

RICHMOND RIVER, CORAKI, and LISMORE.—
WALLABY, now receiving cargo Baltic Wharf.

FOR SALE, schooner SEA RIPPLE, 125 tons register, carries 260 tons, about 4 years old; well adapted for the Richmond, Clarence, and Clyde. A considerable part of purchase money may remain on mortgages.

M. E. MURNIN, Exchange.

SHIP STRATHNAVR, from London.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stered at consignees risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after its landed.

Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained, before any goods can leave the wharf.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

RIG SPEEDY, from Lyttelton.—CONSIGNEES are informed that all goods impeding the discharge of this vessel will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

W. F. HARDY, Master.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

OMNERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, will be held at the head banking-house of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at non precisely, to receive the report of the Beard of Directors for the half-year ended 31st December last, and to take into consideration any other businese which may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the deed of settlement.

Sydney, 2nd January, 1872.

REAT EXTENDED QUARTZ-MINING CO.,
A General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above
company will be held at Bradford's Musonic Hotel, Yorkstreet, THIS DAY, at helf-past 2 p.m. A full
attendance is requested.
W. C. HAYES SEESTING

W. C. HAYES, Secretary. W. C. HAYES, Secretary.

TIPPETT'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

A General MEETING, will be held at the Repistered Office of the Company, No. 14, Hanter-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 7dt instant, at 4 p.m. Business: To adopt and sign Deed of Settlement.

FRANK B, TREATT, Legal Manager. TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1872.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR. CHARLES.—I went you to call upon your FAT itset, balf-past 9, this morning. 62. Murket-street.

BOTH CAME. Thanks for all. The same to you Behoppful. W. Y.

#### MEETINGS.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the above club will be held at TATTERSALL'S, on Tt ESDAY, the 9th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Committee's report and Transurer's accounts for 1871; to appoint the Committee for 1872, and to discuss the propered new scale of weights for ago, and other motions, of which notice was given at the last meeting of the Club.

BUCHAN THOMSON, Secretary.

A GRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW BOUTH WALES.
The Menthly MEETING of the Council will be held at the Society's Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd instant, at 11 a.m.
JULES JOULERT, Secretary.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—A Balloting MEETING will be held THIS DAY, the 2nd instant,
from 1 to 2-pim.

By order.

P. H. WILSON, Secretary.

49 L. O. L.—A special MEETING will be held
to MORROW (Wednesday) NIGHT, in the
lodge-room, Bourke-street, at 8 o'clock: Business: Election
and installation of officers. By order of the W.M.

ORDER OF LOYAL AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT SOCIETY, PRINCE ALFRED LODGE, A Special General MEETING will be held in the Masoulc Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3rd instant, at 8 o'clock. Business—Installation of Officers.

Business—Installation of Officers, business—Control of Control of

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS. UNITED PRAYER MEETING, THIS DAY, 1 to 2 o'clock, at 304, Pitt-street. Come and help us. Ongregational Home Missionaky

Society For New South Wales

Ministers and others in possession of funds collected en
behalf of the above Society are extractly requested to pay
the amounts over to the Tressurer without dalay, that the
accounts for the year 1871 may be forthwith closed.

ROBERT GARRETT.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES. 5 CO., V. R.—Committee MEETING, TO-NIGHT,

EDUCATIONAL. BELMORE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES (under the kind interest of the Counters of Belmore), Macquarle-street, opposite the Inner Domain.

The Vacation will terminate January the 17th.

A Parisian lady is resident French Governess. CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Windsor,
—Terms, for Boarders, 512 10s per Quarter. Boys
are prepared for the Civil Service and Public Examinations,
F. H. HOLE.

CARTHONA, Darling Point,—The Missos COOKSEYS wish to DISPOSE OF their SCHOOL, if
they can meet with a lady qualified to succeed them.

ORA COTTAGE, Curtis Road, Balmain.—The
DUTTES of Miss LONG'S School, for Young
Lodies, will be RESUMED MONDAY, January 8,
1872.

Educa, will be RESUMED MONDAY, January 8, 1872.

PDUCATIONAL.—Woodbine Cottage, G'ebe Height, Sydney.—Mrs. and Miss GRAY have vacancies for six young Ladies, as Boarders, in addition to their Day Scholars. They beg to draw the attention of parents and guardians to the healthy nature of the locality, and to assure them that children entrasted to their care will meet with the cemforts of home, united with a sund education. Terms—English and Music, 59 per quarter. Each additional accomplishment, £1 is per quarter. Each additional accomplishment, £1 is per quarter. School duties will be resumed THIS DAY, January 2nd, 1872.

PDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for Young Ladies, 13, O'Connell-street.—Mrs. COUSENS, having now more clierible premises, with extensive playground, is prepared to receive additional pupils on 15th inst.

YCRUM SCHOOL, Buthurst-street, work itesumed on WEDNESDAY next, January 3rd.

Vacancies for Boarders.

MINNAVILLE SCHOOL. — The duries of Miss CONNOR'S School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, 16th January. Quarter terminates on Saturday, 30th March. 63, South Head Road, nast Lyons'-tor.

THE NEW SCHOOL. Durlinghurst, 1867.

W. J. STEPHEN'S, M.A., Oxon, late FELLOW and TUTOR of Queen's College, Oxford, and first Head Master of the Sydney Granuar School.

MADAME LAMONT, Professor of Singing, Pianoforto, 104, William-st. Teaching resumed 8th January.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Young Gentlemen, Misseenden Road, Newtown. Duties will be RESUMED January 8th. Refeross—the Rev. R. Taylor, and W. Crane, Esq. PIANOFORTE and SINGING.—Mrs. HARVEY will be happy to receive PUPILS at her residence, Ashburne-terrace, Denman-atreet, Glebs. Torms on application.

M. W. PIETZKER, Professor of Music (pupil of Mendelseohu), tesches the Piane, Violin, and Singing, 5, Stanley-street, opposite Grammar Echool. Tuilion resumed January the 4th.

THE DUTIES of the Misses MANTLE'S SCHOOL will be RESUMED, THIS DAY. 404, Riley-st. MR. JOSEPH CHAMBER3, Dancing Master.— Lessons commence to day, 3 p.m., Royal Vic. Hotel.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NION BANK OF AUSTRALIA. QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Local holders of QUEENSLAND TREASURY BILLS
and DEBENTURES are bereby informed that the
HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, due on 1st January,
1872; also, TREASURY BILLS, SERIES C, unsturing
on that date, will be payable at the Union Bank of Australia.

J. F. M'MULLEN, Inspector and General Manager, Sydney, 28th December, 1871.

Sydney, 28th December, 1871.

MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Ordinary Subscriptions of the Members of this Society will be received THIS DAY, the 2nd instart, at the usual hours, instead of on New Year's Day.

Mesers. W. Johnston and C. W. Bloomfield having alone given the notice required under the rules, they will be declared the Auditors for the Accounts of the past year.

RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

YDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, a fourth call of £1 per sharm has been made, and will be payable at the Company's Office as under on or before the 16th January, 1872.

By order of the Board, SML. HALLEN, Secretary.

14th December, 1871. 64, Margaret-street, Sydney.

NEW GUINEA PROSPECTING EXPEDITION. The Committee of the above Association have determined to delay the day of sailing, until the 10th instant. The number now required to complete the Expedition is fifteen. As the vesse will positively sail on the 10th, those who instant to join are requested to do so at once, to enable the Committee to make their final arrangements. The vessel is now fitted up and ready for sea. For particulars apply to the Secretary, who will stend from 10 till 4 daily, at Committee Rooms, Punch's Hotel. The Committee weep evening, at 8.

overy evening, at 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING

HERALD.—Sir.—We observe by Messra. Mort and

Co.'s Produce Circular, published in your issue of this date,
that they complain of business being much impeded in constructure of the inability or unwillingness of some of the
slevideres to tabe delivery of wools for shiperent, indbeing in that line of business, we beg to state for the pure; so
of justifying ourselves in the eyes of woolshippers generally that the complaint alluded to doze not apply to us, as
we at all times study to accommodate everyone with whom
we are brought into business connections.

MARSDEN and SON.

Circular Quay, 30th December, 1871.

P R O S P E C T U Of the NORMAN BY COPPER MINING COMPANY, MOUNT PERRY.

S80,000, in 80,000 Shares of Sl each, of which 40,000 fully paid-up Shares will be retained by the present proprietors; 20,000 Shares will be reserved for future allotment if necessary; and 20,000 fully paid-up, as Frometers' Shares, are now offered to the public at 5s. each.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE.—TO THE PRESBYTERIANS OF SYDNEY AND OF THE COLONY
GENERALLY. — PER FAVOUR OF THE SYNNEY
MORNING HERALD.—CHRISTIAN FRIENDS.—It is well
known to most of you that I am opposed to the prejected
St. Andrew's College, and have been opposed since before
you were asked to give your subscriptions lowards it. I
am not sure, however, that it is so well known on what I
ground my opposition. I have been urged by several
friends to make my views public, because they feel that
were I to explain the researes which I have, the majority of
you would join in my wish that, because of the constitution of St. Andrew's College, the scheme should be abandened for one which would better subserve the interests of
the Church, and meet an immediate want in the matter of
a native ministry.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

Henry Palmer, Esq., J.F., Maryborough.
J. E. Brown, Eeq., Merchant, Maryborough.
Jas. F. Wood, Esq., of the firm of J. Walker and Co.,
ironfounder, Maryborough.
Peter Graham, Eeq., of the firm of Graham and Co.,
Merchant, Maryborough.
F. F. Niron, Eeq., Yengarie, Maryborough.
Alexander Walker, Eeq., Grazier, Bingera.

BANKERS : Bank of New South Wales, Maryborough. J. P. Lyons, Esq , Maryborough.

Mr. F. Bryant, Maryborough. OFFICES:
Richmend-atreet, Maryborough.

The objects for which this company is proposed to be formed are to purchase from the present owners the sections known as Nov. 7 and 8 Mount Perry, and the mining and working of those sections. The property consists of 240 acres.

The requirements of the Land Act have been complied with, and the Deeds of Grant from the Crown have been

issued.

This mine is situated within half-a-mile west of the now famous Mount Perry Copper Mining Company's property, and the geological formation is apparently of the same character. The bearing of the lede is north and south, tutning parallel with the lode now being worked by that

running parallel with the lode now being worked by that company.

As will appear from a report made by Mr. Thomas Hosking, Mining Capitain of the Mount Perry Company, a large sum of money has already been expended in developing the mine, and in sinking several shafts of various depths. Alvainable lode has been traced aimost throughout the entire length of the sections and line specimens of ore have been raised, consisting mostly of rich black oxide, some of which will yield a return of fully 40 per cent. of copper. An arsay made at Melbourne of a small parcel showed a per centage of 193 of copper.

The following are some particulars extracted from the

The following are some particulars axtracted from the report referred to:

"At No. 1 shaft I found three tons of very rich copper ore lying on the surface. This shaft is twenty feet deep, with a good strong lode from the surface to the bottom, fiftern inches, with overy appearance of widening as it goes down.

"The lode is plainly traceable to No. 2 shaft, a distance of a quarter of a mile, where the lode is strong and well defined. This shaft is down eight feet, and shows the lode right inches wide, compored of green and blue our bonates of a very rich nature. Half a ton is now lying at the surface.

surface.

No. 3 shaft is distant 400 yards from No. 2. This has been sunk to a depth of 25 feet, where the lode is one foot wide, consisting of grey sulphide and copper pyrites also very rich. 6 tons lie at the mouth of the shaft. To "No. 4 is about 600 yards, where the lode shows 14 inches at a depth of 16 feet, carrying good walls, with the lode widening and increasing in richness as it goes down. "Shaft No. 5 shows equally good indications at a dopth of 15 feet.

Applications for these Shares, accompanied by a banker's recorpt for 5e per share, must be sent to the Scoretary, and, as com as the chares are subscribed, the list will be closed, and a permanent Board of Directors will be elected.

Deposits of 5e per share being payment in full, will be received by the Bank of New Seuth Wales, at their head effice, in Sydney, or at their branches at Brisbano or Mary-borough, by whom printed receipts will be given.

Should no allotment be made, the deposits will be returned without any deductions.

It is proposed to bring the Company under the provisions of, the Companies Act of 1863, with limited liability, as soon after the allotment as possible.

Prespectus, with forms of application, together with copies of Capitain Hecking's report before referred to, may be obtained from the Company's Bankers, Solicitor, or at the Company's Offices.

Form of Application.

To the Provisional Directors of the Normanby Copper Mining Company (Limited).

I have to request you will allet me shares in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association, when called upon to do so; and I hereby hand you a banker's receipt for £ j being the deposit of 5s, per share as per prospectus. Name in full Occupation

Occupation — Address — Dated this day of

Dated this day of 187

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament, during its present session, for Isave to introduce a BILL to enable OHBISTPOHER ROLLESTON, THOMAS CHAPLIN BEBLILLAT, STEPHEN CAMPBELL BROWN, and WILLIAM ORANB, Trustees of cortain Church land, situate at the corner of Bligh-street and Nowlown Road, in the parish of Petersham, in the country of Cumberland, described in the Deed of Grant of the same, bearing date the twonty-fourth day of February, A.D. 1871, to bell the said land, and to apply the proceeds of the sale thereof in or towards the recettion and completion of the Church for the use of the members of the Church of England, now in course of creetion on other land, part of the Campordown October 191, 192 and 192 an

metery,
Dated this 23rd day of December, A.D., 1871.
RICHARD ROLDSWORTH, Solicitor for the Bill,
69, Pitt-street, Sydney.
THIS

69, Princetter, o'pasty.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—Quarter commences THIS
DAY. New members please attend at Class Room,
7.50 p.m., for registration.

T. HODGSON. OTICE.—30 Years Established.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (diploma 1836). Teeth extracted, teeth plugged with gold, artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite. 178, l'itt-street.

178, Pitt-street.

O T I C E.

I. KATE O'DONNELL hereby give Notice, to whom it may concern, but particularly to my husband JOHN O'DONNELL, native of "Templemore," Ireland, that I intend many jung again, should I not hear from him in one mouth from this cate.

Hill-End, December 27, 1871. THE VACCINE INSTITUTION, next District Court, open daily (Wednesday and Saturday excepted), free. PRICE TWOPENCE.

PUBLICATIONS.

EARLY IN JANUARY will be published the TITLE and INDEX to the volume of the SYDNEY MAIL for 1871. Subscribers who require copies of the above for binding can have them by spolying at the publishing office, Hunter-street; or to the Agents in town and country.

PROTESTANT STANDARD.—About the News—
John Bede's Pastorni—Public School Teachers and
the Council's Farious Circular—Gross Popiak Superstition—Buddhism and Fapalism—Romish Teaching—
Leading Questions for Romanists—Mitualism gone to
Seed—The New Governor—The Quondam Ledy Superior—
Inverell and its Popiah Chapel.

BUSINESS CARDS.

. C A LEWIS BENJAMIN,

Commission Morchant,
40, Broadway,
NEW YORK.
BusinessCorrespondence invited.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery
Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street. A MERICAN RESTAURANT, Wynyard-square.

Meals at all hours, got up in first style, 8d.

A SINGLE TOOTH, from 4s 6d. Decayed teeth ex-iracted or filled, 1s; missits remodelled. Repairs o ne. Children's teeth regulated. Toothache oured. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

CENTRAL HOUSE.—STUART, jun., and BATE-MAN, Painters, Glaciers, and Paperhangers, 168, Pitt-street, near Post Office.

CHEAPEST HOUSE in Sydney for Frames, Mouldings, &c. F. A. SPECK, 65, Market-st, Sydney.

OFFEE reasted and ground, pepper and spices ground and dressed, at Redgate's Mills, Yurong-st., Wmloo, AVID SCOTT (successor to William Bradley), Artistic Photographer, 140, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Artistic Photographer, 140, Pitt-street, Sydney.

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M R. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical Dunits, 33,
Regent-street, Botany Road.

R. J. S. P. B. N. C. B. R. castle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL:
was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

W AND W. AYTON, House Painters, Glaziers, Paperhangers, &c., 371, Pitt-st. Church windows. A LARMING SACRIFICE.—Startling Reduction.— First-class Photos, 5s dozen. J. Yates, 432, George-st,

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY is prepared to Lend Money on mortgage of approved freehold security, repayable in conformity with the following

I shall be glad to explain, but I sknost think that it is now too late. The subscribers have parted with their money. They have allot parted with their money. They have allot parted with their money. They have allot parted with their power, in the election of a Council. In the election of the Council the subscribers have called into existence a body which, as soon as it has legal recognition by the Government, will have perpetual vuccession. The Council is now master of the situation. When it shall have elected its Principal it will be beyond all advise or remonstrance or inflance, by terrison and central Assembly, nor over the Government will have any right to call in question its acts, so long as those act are within the scope of its constitution. It seems, therefore, all but hopeless to propound a scheme which would call upon the Council to shandon its position. Even although the promise and guarantee were given that under the arrangement which I should propose the Council should reisin its present powers, it seems all but hop less to effor the guarantee. For why should the Council volume to the state of the council will be a contract of the council will be a contract of the council will be a contract of the council at the present juncture of affairs.

I shall not, therefore, at present, say or do anything to disturb the interests which have thus been created; but I shall speed to you as to what should be the action of the Council at the present juncture of affairs.

The Council has been in existence for upwards of twelve menuths, and it has literally done nothing to bring \$1.

The council has been in existence for upwards of twelve menuths, and it has literally done nothing to bring \$1.

The council has been in the state of the Council at the present juncture of affairs.

The Council has been in the state of the council at the present juncture of the council and the How payable. | In 3 years. | In 5 years. | In 7 years. Monthly ... £3 1 9 Charterly ... £6 3 6 19 5 Guarterly ... £6 3 6 19 5 Guarterly ... £8 16 4 12 0 6 9 3 2 N.B.—Proposals for advances on ordinary fixed mortgage will also receive special consideration.

By order of the Board,

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,

General Secretary.

AND DISCOUN

MERCANTILE LOAN AND DISCOUNT

Office hours, 9 to 0; Sauurays, 9 to 1.

The Proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to parties in want of accommodation on the most liberal terms.

Sums of £5 to £10,000 advanced on doposit of DEEDS, either. FRERHOLD or LEASEHOLD; BILLS OF LADING, BILL OF SALE, without postession or on any tangible accurity. REPAYABLE either WEEKLY, MONTELLY, or QUANTERLY.

BILLS NEGOTIATED and DISCOUNTED DAILY, with or without collateral accurity, at the lowest possible rates.

with or without collateral security, as the control rates.

LOANS executed after a few hours' notice.

NOTICE.—This Company does NOT charge enquiry fee, i

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NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.

Capital, £50,000.

Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £6000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING; in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments. BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of froehold and leaschold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any either tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if sourities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had a the Company's Offices.

connected with the building of a college to cost £20,000, there will be a vast amount of rOUNDATION WORK which no stranger from Scetland would undertake, and which, probably, no one in the colonies would discharge so well as Dr. Lang? It is possible that after waiting FOR TWELVE NOWTHS ANONE aman might be got from house; but would any man of the requisite character and standing at home risk the trouble of commencing such an institution FROM THE VERY ORDER AND ALL AN SALES and FURCHASES of Debentures and Shares effected by CHATFIELD and SON, 69, Pitt-street, MI ONEY to LEND on City or Suburban Property. VARIOUS SUMS, from £100 to £1000 to LEND.

R. W. ROBBERDS, 159, Castlereagh-atreet.

4000 NEW SOUTH WALES Government Debentures, reading the state of the s

LOST AND FOUND.

L1 REWARD.—STRAYED from Mr. Greville's, Undercilifs, Cook's River, bright bay PONY, brended CC near shoulder. Whooever brings him to Mr. Greville's will receive the above reward. Any person detaining him after this will be prosecuted. JOHN PICKRELL.

L OST, ADVANCE NOTE, for £7, in the Ludy Franklin. The public is cautioned not to negotiate same, se payment in stopped. ALFRED A. RANDAL, Chief Mate barque Lady Franklin.

institution.

It is possible that the Council will misunderstand or ignore this communication to you; but I have discharged my conscience in writing it, as an expression of my view of what is just to Dr. Lang, and of what will give harmony and peace to our body.

I am, &c.,

JOHN M'GIBBON, LL,D,

OMNIBUSES LEAVE RANDWICK for SYDNEY offer JANUARY 1st, 1872, At 8-10, 0-25, 10-45, 12-25, 1-55, 3-20, 4-45, 6. LEAVE SYDNEY FOR RANDWICK and COOGEE

BAY:
At S.45, 10, 11.40, 1.10, 2.35, 4.5, 5.20, 6.10,
Beform Omnibus Company (Limited).
Fares: To Randwick, 64,
C. J. HOYT, Manager,
Randwick to Coogee Bay, 33.
Tickets can be obtained at Mr. Moffitt's, stationer, Pitteret.

PERESFORD'S VANS, IN CONNECTION WITH COBB AND CO.

From the let January, 1872, the above Vans will leave the Railway Station with Goods TWICE-A-WEEK for DUBBO, and FORTNIGHTLY from DUBBO to BOURKE.

Sydney Agents: - Mesers, WRIGHT and CO., 475, George-street,

MR. READING, Dentist, removed to 117, Castle-rough-street, lately occupied by Dr. Roberts.

L OST, in Parramatta, a Silver-mounted BRACELET.

A reward for its restoration to Dr. BROWN. LOST, heavy Gold Nugget PIN, in or near Exhibition Building. The full value will be paid as reward for the restoration. H. D. JAMES, Pawnbroker, Castleroagh-street,

LOST, on Saturday night, between Railway Station and Haymarket, a BOOK (Adame Bode). Finder rewarded at No. 187, South Head Road. L OST, yesterday, supposed near Bondi, a Gold Watch. Finder rewarded. R. M. Ross, 14, Little Brisbane-st.

5 S. REWARD.—Lost, between Albert Ground and Hunter-st., Meerschaum Pipe. J. Weller, Hunter-st. LEFT, on the evening of the 26th ultime (Boxleg Day), in a banson cab, employed from the stand at the top of William-street, Woolloomooloo, a brown paper PARCEL, addressed to "Mrs. J. M. Saunders, Mait-land." A reward will be paid on delivery at Oxford Hotel; King-street.

TENDERS.

TENDERS wanted, to deepen and floish two walls at the Waverley and Woollahra Bus Co.'s Stables, this day.

PARTNERSHIPS arranged, Businesses bought and sold. Partnership and business agency, 309, George-et. TENDERS wanted for the erection of an awning. BARRANJUIR LIGHTHOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sim,—I was rather surpised to find in the Herald of Saturday, a communication wherein "George Malhall, jun," contradicts the sworn evidence of myself, J. Walker, and G. Williams, given at the inquest held on the body of the late Henry Tucker, to the effect that up till quite dark on the night in question we were not within two miles of the land, so that if the lights had been there, we must have seen them. They were anxiously looked for, our position being a most critical one, as we had either to risk running among the breakers on shore, or standing out to sea in a small boat on a dark night, in a fresh southerly wind. I have spoken to an experienced yachtsman, who entered Broken Bay the same night is he confirms our statement as to there being no light visible up till 9 o'clock. I am convinced that Mr. Mulhall will fail to bing any evidence to the contrary. We did not expect to see any light from where we were camped. As this is a matter of the greatest importance, I trust that the proper authorities will cause a strict investigation to be made, and not rest satisfied with the simple denial of Mr. Mulhall.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
PRANK SMITH.

THE NEW LAND BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

THE NEW LAND BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir.—After reading a report in your journal of a conference on the above subject that took place has week between a deputation and the Golonial Secretary and Minister for Lands, I can only come to the conclusion, that the gentlemen comprising that deputation, being all abroad in the business they had in hand, the Ministers had decidedly the best of the argument, if argument it may be called, where no specific objections were raised, nor any amendments advocated by the one side, nor combated by the other. The proceedings showed plainly that the members of the deputation, if they represented any one, represented parties holding directly opposite ideas on land legislation, and, consequently, there was no union of sentiment to give strength to any amending suggestions that might otherwise have been offered with good effect. The deputation had evidently agreed to no definite programme; indeed they demanded nothing, skeept a reading of the proposed Act, which apparently they had not studied sufficiently beforehand to enable them to point out the many objections for which there is room, whether reading it with the eyes of a capitalist, a squatter, or a poor man.

Permit me now, at the risk of being thought "simply ridiculous" by Mr. Robertson, to moot a few points that appear to have been overlooked at the conference just referred to. Let me ask, in the first place, what is the primary object in bringing forward a new Land Bill? Is it not that greater attraction may be held out to capital and population than the existing law offers? If this be the object, the new bill is as worthy of condemnation as the old one. People will not rush to New South Wales it they will naturally, before emigrating, inquire will not lead them here; for even supposing other things to be equal, they will not be over anxious to settle in a country where it may be said there are only refuse lands left, while they can go to Queensland and select from thousands of square miles as rich as the best New South Wales the smallest conditional purchase is to be forty acres, which will cost, with the stipulated outlay for improvements, 40s, per acre. In Queensland 80 acres of agricultural land may be selected at 3s. 9d. per acre, and 160 of pastoral at 2s. 6d. per acre, the only conditions being residence and fencing. In Queensland also, takers up of new runs can purchase the whole or any part at 5s. per acre, payable in ten yearly instalments. With such competition alongside of us, we require something much more liberal than the proposed bill before we attract omigrants, either rich or poor; and but for our gold we should not retain those we have. Now let us inquire how the new bill is likely to benefit those already here: First we will take the Crown lands tenant, for whose special benefit the poor man will swear the Act has been produced; he is of the only closs amongst us that can select more than 1280 acres—he can take 16,000 acres or rive miles square. What will this cost him? If he resides on his conditional purchase, the cost of the land, with the required improvements, will be 16s. 6d. per acre, or £12,100; if he does not reside, he must pay 22s. 3d. per acre, or £18,600. Now let me ask (for my varied experience does not tell me), where are the 16,000 acres of Crown lands in this colony, or what is the class of stock that will yield £1240, much less £1860 per annum after paying working cost, and taking one season with another; or, I may go further, and say even in the best seasons. And yet those suns only give 10 per cent. for the capital that must be invested. Proofs, I regret to say, are not difficult to find that 10 per cent. is small interest to calculate on for securities, subject to so many contingencies; nor is it likely that anyone will invest a sum of money (which in Government debentures or bank stock would yield from £800 to £1200 a year) in a block of country at the best only able to carry 4000 sheep, and which, even at a rental of sixpence per head on the carrying capacity, would only cost annoyance of an occasional free selector coming in upon them, rather than purchase security at such a ruinous rate. This annoyance will occur but seldom, if the terms for free selection prescribed by the new Act be adhered to.

The deputation might well have asked the Ministers for advice how to expend £6000 or £9000 in improvements on a 16,000 acre block in a remunerative manner. There are few such blocks that more than £2000 can be profitably expended upon, unless some plan for improving climate by the outlay of money can be hit on.

can be hit on.

It is most improbable that this homestead purchase boon would be accepted by any one; however there may be isolated cases where peculiar circumstances may give a special value sufficient to tempt a man to buy; but I cannot conceive such a case; and if perchance a few such were found, are we to adopt a land system for the benefit of individuals, or make laws that do not confer equal privileges on all alks? Taking another view of the homestead purchase boon to be granted to the Crown tenants under the new bill, and admitting for argument, a sake that there are that do not confer equal privileges on all alike? Taking another view of the homestead purchase boon to be granted to the Crown tenants under the new bill, and admitting for argument's sake that there are some few who, favoured by climate, position, water, and large grazing capacity, do feel justified in purchasing the fee simple of their homesteads, is it reasonable that the tenant who has to contend with the reverse of all those advantages, but who may be just as anxious to own his homestead in fee simple as his more fortunate compeer, should only be permitted to do so on the same torms and conditions, which, even if bearable in the one case, might be positive ruin in the other. Thus, the homestead purchase privilege as proposed in the new bill, not being available by the whole (if by any) of the class for whose benefit it is said to be devised, it should not be allowed to, become law. I may have a run on the Barrier Ranges, in the north-west corner of Riverina, on which I may wish to secure my homestead; but, though Mr. "O. S" may afford to pay £18,600 for the tribung air does not follow that I can pay the same sum for a like quantity in my far distant arid and dangerous part of the colony. Speaking of remote stations distant from water reminds me that the deputation omitted to point out that the bill only provides for the purchase of homesteads by frontage holders. Is it not intended to confer the boon upon the numerous holders of back blocks, who, as a rule, necessity has compelled to spend much more in improvements than has been pent on the frontage runs? And then, if this is only "another overlight," and they are to have the privilege of purchasing their homesteads, is it to be paid for at the same average per acre, and on the same prohibitory terms, as paid by holders having the advantage of natural water? Then again, it might have been asked, what advantage was gained by limiting a man to five miles back from the frontage. Surely, if the second mile back is only valued at 5s, per acre, it might have be

greater value per acre, than it would be if only extending five miles back—other objections being surmountable, power to increase the distance back would doubtless be conducive to sales.

The Crown tenant, from whose run land is selected, may fairly object to only getting £30 as compensation for £40 worth of improvements that may be on the land so selected, and specially so to be compelled to pay the Minister £5 for being allowed to make the claim; he may also properly object to confer on any Minister the despotic power so often provided for in the bill, and particularly to that provision under which he may be dragged into the Supreme Court, in defence of a decision that has been arrived at in a legally appointed appraisement Court, probably at much cost and trouble; it does seem "simply ridiculous" that a non-practical Minister, who cannot have any knowledge of the many matters to be taken into account when fixing the value of a run, should ask for power to upset the decision of a legally appointed Court, held on the spot, by partics in every way competent to deal with such matters; and inver ridiculous still, to suppose that jurymen of the Supreme Court are better qualified to arrive at a true value or are less prone to false declarations, than the parties whose valuation it is wished to upset.

Whatever may be the fate of the proposed bill, or what may be the class that may be benefited by its becoming law, it is not difficult to prove it has not been framed for the benefit of the squatter or capitalist; and, with your permission, I think I shall in another paper be able to show that it entirely fails to improve the position of the "poor men" now amongst us, or to present inducements for others to come. There were several matters to which I will also allude that were mooted during the Confereace, and which will wear a very different aspect upon proper explanation.

and which will wear a very different aspect, upon proper explanation.

So far as the interest of the squatter is concerned, I beg permission to pronounce the bill a mere attempt to debude that section of the community into a bolief that the party new in power sympathies with them, of course expecting political sympathy in return; but the bait held out, though glittering and tempting to a cursory observer at a distance, is composed of material so repugnant to the touch, frem which it is protected by so transparent a covering, that its victims are not likely to be numerous.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. J. B.

TO THE BUITOR OF THE HERALD,

TO THE IDITION OF THE HERALD.

Sin,—Allow me to enclose to you an extract from a friend's letter, dated November 2. The incident related therein may be thoroughly dopended upon, and is, doubtless, only one of the numerous occasions by which the intrinsic cheapness of our well preserved Australian meat has been forced on to the attention of that endless customer, for whatever is sterling—the British paterfamilias of every rank.

The writer is an authority of admitted practical common sense. His present observations deserve the more attention, since, hitherto, he had entirely looked down upon what colonists considered a rising industry.

I can, from my swn limited experience, quite corroborate his ideas as to the feasibility of curing ment in any part or season of Australia by special precautions. Under a certain earoful storekeeper, during a period of more than five years, I never lost one ounce of meat—killing one bullock about every ten days. This was near Gundagai, where I can safely say that, from November to March inclusive, the thermometer does not average less than 80; nor is there, in my opinion, a hotter part of the world in summer, than those river-flats upon which we lived.

I am sure that these remarks will be corroborated by the experience of many practical successful bushmen; and it will be well worth the while of settlers in

the experience of many practical successful bushmen; and it will be well worth the while of settlers in general, letalone any proposed manufacturer, to collect by means of the agricultural newspapers the different methods and precautions that have been successfully adopted by members of the fraternity for saving meat during the trying senson.

Let me add that, in my opinion, the true principles for saving meat are, on a small scale—first, salting the meat while hot; second, utilising the cool of the night, especially that cold hour or so preceding sunrise before casking; at the same time replacing the old, by fresh cool brine. On a large scale, our old producing machinery is surely now sufficiently advanced to allow the pracess of endosmose to be completed in a temperature under 40; if essential, at a searcely distinguishable extra cost.

The price of our fat meat is surely less than one quarter of the price of fat meat in Cork; it is, therefore, a positive reflection on our commercial energy, that we are still not able to compete with Cork in the meat trade.

L. FANE DE SALIS.

"As you take so much interest naturally in pre-"As you take so much interest naturally in preserved meats succeeding, or gotting a footing in this market, I may give you an instance of how all really good preserved meat is apt to be received in this country. The incident occurred in this neighbourhood, near Telfont, since I last wrote to you. A young man who is in a grocer's shop in London was paying a visit to a relation, a farmer, and brought down as a present four or five tins of Australian-meat, manufactured on the Clarence by Mr. Call, and whose agent Mr. Tindal 1s. The tins were opened for a lunch the farmer gave his squire when shooting over his farm, and met with the highest approval from all present, the ultimate result being that the farmer's friend got orders from various people in the district for upwards of 100 tins of meat. I can quite understand this success, for I believe the above brand is one of the best in the meat trade, and for this principal reason, that I know they take the most stringent precautions to test each tin before it is shipped, and also after it arrives in this country before it is offered for sale. Mr. Tindal was telling a mutual friend the other day that the best test consists instriking the tin with a piece of iron, and their men know at once from the ring whether the tin is sound or not—for if there is the least vacuum left, the tin is sure to be bad.

"It could not be too often repeated in the colonies that it is a ruinous proceeding to the best interests of

"It could not be too often repeated in the colonies that it is a ruinous proceeding to the best interests of the stockowner, as well as the manufacturers of meat, to attempt any but the most careful preserving; but this done, it is impossible that, at present prices, Australian preserved provisions should not come largely into consumption.

deal of meat in cask gets either tainted or sem

deal of meat in cask gets either tainted or semi-tainted, and then people loath in lieu of liking it.

"If a man wishes to ship beef in cask, in lieu of trying the new-fangled plans, he ought to salt it according to the old method; and for my part I cannot understand why just as good beef should not be cured in the colonies during the cool months as is now done at Cork; and if the beet cured were really good, the extent of the vend which there is for it is undoubted. It seems to me that too little attention has been given to meat-curing or salting, but that both operations—that is, preserving and salting—ought to be carried on together in all establishments. These new plans for preserving meat are simple delusions, and will only induce the loss of much money, besides being of great injury to the colonies."

PASTORAL HOMESTEADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. To the abiton of the Herald.

Sin,—Would you kindly inform the public the names of the districts that, under the proposed new Land Act, will be, or are, considered the "unsettled districts?" I have asked dozens of people, and have myself been desired by others, to point out, or name them, but cannot do so.

I am, Sir, yours, much obliged,
JNO. B. BURKE.

Bungendore, 28th December, 1871.

Bungendore, 28th December, 1871.

[According to the interpretation clause of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to occupation of Crown lands, "new districts" mean "all other lands." than those above described as "old" districts. It is provided that "old districts" shall mean "lands in New South Wales declared to be of the settled class by the Queen's orders in Council of the month of March, 1847." On the 30th November last, Mr. R. Forster asked the Colonial Secretary if he would state the names of the districts in which it is proposed by the New Crown Land Bill to allow selection of pastoral homesteads. Mr. Wilson (the Minister for Lands) replied.—In the several pastoral districts, namely, Albert, Bligh, Clarence, Darling, Gwydir, Lachlan, Liverpool Plains, Macleay, Manaro, Murrumbidgee, New England, Warrego, Wellington.—En. S. M. Herald.]

has been achieved until Mossrs. Taylor, pretings discovered with a superior of the superior of

CHICAGO AND THE GREAT FIRE.

The fire which destroyed, hast week, the best part of each of the greatest commercial clies in the world is opened of the greatest commercial clies in the world is preported by the Atlantic upic of news. Telegraphic reports by the Atlantic upic of news. Telegraphic reports by the Atlantic upic of news. Telegraphic reports by the Atlantic upic of the extent of this disaster; but we must with using a property of the extent of this disaster; but we must with using a property of the centery and the fillustrations engraved for this number of our journal will be an experienced to the centery and resourcest, as representing what has predicted the property of the centery and resourcest and the property of the centery and resources as a town but forty years ago, on the swampy southwestern shore of Lake Michigan, contained, till the fire a population of 50,000 souls. In the fire and the fire

181810; in 1805, it had increased to 178,539, or more than the population of Edinburgh; and in 1870 Chicago had \$59,227 inhabitants, being in a fair way to rival Glasgow and Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, if its progress had continued ten years longer. The whole State of Illinois contains a population of two millions and a half.

Manchester and Birmingham, if its progress had continued ten years longer. The whole State of Illinois contains a population of two millions and a half.

From the last "Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago," (the thirteenth report, 1871), we take a tew extracts, showing the commercial growth and prosperity of the city. The treeipts of wheat for the year 1870 were 17,3°1,409 by hids, being 500,000 bushels in excess of 12°3, and the largest quantity received in any year. Of care maize the receipts were 20,183,775 bushels; thats, 10,472,000 bushels, of rye, 1,003,500; of larges, 3,25,653 bushels. Of the Indian corn most was 6.2 home consumption, a considerable quantity being aiso used for distilling. Of hogs the number received, alive or dressed, was 1,053,372. The receipts of eattle were 532,964 head. The latter branch of the provision trade is diminishing, many cattle being now slaughtered by the packers at Kanassa city and other places nearor the pasturage grounds. The produce of the forest, in form of timber or of shingles, wool and hides, and spirit known by the trade name of "highwines," forms a large portion of the commerce of Chicago. The production of "highwines" was about seven millions of gallons, very little of which was exported.

The traffic of Chicago, as a place of export from the interior, is supplied by twelve main lines of railway, with which forty railroads and irrectly connected, and by the Illinois canal and river, which communicate with the Mississippi. Its first great stapt of trade is grain, which was stored in immense granaries called "elevators." Seventeen of these warehouses received from various railroads and canals, and had capacity of storage for above eleven million and a half bushels of grain. One of them stored 1,600,000 bushels, and the storing capacity of three others was 1,250,000 bushels. The Chicago Board of Trade has stringent rules for the inspection, weighing, and transfer of grain. Produce of nearly the same value from many different sources was stored in th

or chormous magnitude, and of a highly speculative character.

The next great trade of Chicago is the curing and packing of pork, in which it far exceeds Cincinnati, on the Ohio. The statistics show that, in 1870, the number of hogs dressed in Chicago was 688,141—about twice as many as those in Cincinnati, formerly the chief mart of this trade. The same trade is carried

whose memory a monument is erected overtooking the lake. This University was founded in 1855, and the buildings commenced in 1858. The main central buildings was completed in 1868, at a cost of 110,000 dollars. Attached to the University is an observatory, the cost of buildin which was 30,000 dollars. The chief feature

a cost of 110,000 dollars. Attached to the University is an observatory, the cost of building which was 30,000 dollars. The chief feature is an octagonal tower, containing, among other valuable instruments, the Clarke telescope. This instrument had been ordered, by a Louisiana college, but not being taken, on account of the war, was secured for Chicago. It is a magnificent instrument, the focal length of object-glass 15½ inches; the diameter of the declination circle is 30 inches; the diameter of the declination circle is 30 inches, that of the hour circle is 22 inches. The circles are read by two microscopes each, the hour circle to seconds of time, and the declination circle to ten seconds of space. The possession of this refracting telescope has obtained for Chicago the honour of taking part in the new survey of the heavens and catalogue of the stars, the formation of which is divided among four or five of the chief observatories in the world.

The Prince of Wales visited Chicago in September, 1860, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyons, General Bruce, and his suite. His Royal Highness lodged a day or two at the Richmond House Hotel, and went round the city inspecting its wonders. A vivid description of the aspect of Chicago at that time is given by Mr. Nicholas Woods, the Times' special correspondent, who travelled in the Prince's train. He saya:—

"If any reader can imagine how Manchester would look with its blocks of warehouses built of white stone, marble, or red brick, and highly decorated; between each two or three blocks a little pile of wooden huts, like travelling caravans taken off their wheels; hotels, designed to resemble palaces, scattered all among the roads in all directions to carry telegraph-wires—if he can imagine all these things, with all the aids of glowing colours, and active, cemmercial, bustling city life; picturing, too, the whole city on the banks of an inland sea, like Lake Michigan, with bridges, canals, and wharfs, and crowds of shipping, he can then form a fair idea o

chantics of the backwoods. It is like something that ane has seen elsewhere; yet, as a city, it is like nothing but itself under the sun."

The above description was written eleven years ago; but more recent books, of travel, such as "Reminiscences of America," by two Englishmen (published by Sampson Low and Co.), give some interesting particulars of Chicago.

The fire broke out on Sunday week, in the evening. It was caused by a boy taking a kerosene cill lamp into a stable, to milk a cow, and the cow

The N. Lomb. in Silement Learnwile, in Septiment of Lower and Silement and Control and Kenkele, in lower whole smither and the special control and Kenkele, in lower whole smither and the special control and the special con

consider themselves far above the artisan in education and refinement. But though an evening spent in talking with his friends at a public-house may be preferable to an evening spent in listening to inane songs or looking at indecent dancing, it is very far from being, at least in its present form, a safe or desirable recreation. There is, at all events, the temptation to drink too much, and there is the further objection that the conversation does nothing to lift those who take part in it out of themselves. The cares of their lives, the conduct of their masters, the chances of a strike, these and such as these are the natural subjects of their talk. In proportion as a workman becomes educated, he will cease to care for this mode of passing his time. As he learns to feel interested in something else than himself and his family, and to appreciate the uselessness of discussing even his own personal interests in the desultory and purposeless fashion which is proper to a public-house parlour, some other way of spending his leisure will become indispensable to him. He will want to read, or to hear good music, or to see good acting; and when once it is understood that such a demand has arisen there will be no difficulty about the provision of the means of satisfying it. Circulating libraries and musical societies will be founded by and for workmen. The history of more than one suburban theatre has shown that the working class have a taste for serious acting, which has almost died out in the classes above them, and to this day Shakspeare would find a butter audience at Sadler's Wells or the National Standard than at any fashionable theatre. If it is objected that these are only ways of spending money, the answer is that variety as regards ways of spending money for assument to go to the theatre on Wednesday evening or to a cancert on Saturday, will be far less likely to idle away Monday than the man who knows that five days' labour will supply his bodily wants and has no notion of any wants of the mind. Again, two of

steady migration in that direction. This would not, it is true, be an unmixed good, since the equalization of wages which must follow would mean reduction to some as well as increase to others. But the working classes generally would gain on the whole, since the isolated advantages enjoyed by some of their members do not at all counterbalance the evils caused by the recklessness and improvidence of those whe do not share in them. Besides this, the hubit of travelling to different perts of England in scarch of work would make the idea of emigration less strange to them, and the handiness and capacity for adapting themselves to new conditions of life which would naturally follow from it would be just the qualities which make men good colonists.

In the third place, education leads men for the most part to look a little before them. No doubt there are instances to the contrary—cases in which great intellectual attainments have been useless to their possessor from the want of this very faculty. But, as a rule, the more ignorant a man is the more improvident he is, the more disposed to live from hand to mouth, the less inclined to seek in to-day's prosperity a protection against to-morrow's adversity. Broadly, this constitutes the difference between the working class and the classes immediately above them. It often happens that the available income of the latter is not more than that of the former, but for one man or woman in the middle class who becomes a pauper, there are probably ten or twenty in the working class and the classes in mediately above them, It often happens that the middle class men look forward to having to support themselves in old age, or to support their children after their own death, and they rarely marry without having at least begun to provide for these two contingencies. If the English working man had as much forethought in proportion, pauperiem would be reduced enormously. At one time, it would have been almost useless to preach in this strain, because, except the savings bank, there was n

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THE COMIC PRESS OF AMERICA:

THERE is one class of journals that has never secured the patronage of the Americans. Whereas Punch has for thirty years kept England in a roar of laughter, and others have successfully followed in his wake, no comic paper has become an institution in any city of the Union. We are told that soon after John Brougham started the Lantern he met his rival on the stage, Burton, in a restaurant. Burton, upon being asked, "Haye you read the Lantern this week?" replied, "No! I never read the thing unless I'm drunk." Whereupon Brougham immediately rose from the table at which he was sitting, advanced, hat in hand, towards Burton, and, making a bow in his grandest manner, observed, "Then, Mr. Burten, I am sure of one constant reader." In the language of the country, Burton, was "flattened." But even that solitany reader, Lantern and all, have disappeared, and nothing remains but the memories of the Momuses and Voricks of the past. It requires some knowledge of the peculiarities of the people and of the press, to account for the extinction of comic periodicals in this country. One cause is the extreme sensitiveness of Americans; they will suffer neither friend nor stranger to expose even their admitted follies to the broad light of the world. James Russell Lowell or Oliver Wendell Holmes may venture upon the patronage of the selectest circles when they satirise their countrymen in a well-got up book; but even they would fail week after week to secure support adequate to keep up a perpetual fire against the crimes and inanities of the nation. Another cause is, that even were the Americans in clined to patronise periodicals of the kind referred to, there would be a difficulty in furnishing interesting matter and striking cartoons all the year round. There is a class in London who are reckouef fair game—the great Ministry of the Crown and world-distinguished veterans in all the high walks of human ambition. These men can bear a joke such as Panch, fires at them; they would is not not a propose of latest yakes uttered abroad. Punch is reproduced by the larpress in their Magazine and in their Weekly. In this indirect mode our cousins will even hear a laugh at their own expense. But, as for supporting an institution set up for no other purpose than to make a laughing-stock of them, they are not the people to stand that.—London Quarterly Review.

an Institution set up for no other purpose than to make a laughing-stock of them, they are not the people to stand that.—London Quarterly Review.

Coffee Planting in Cerlon.—The Ceylon Observer of the 2nd of October furnishes some reliable statistics of the present position of the chief branch of industry in that colony, from which we gather the following particulars:—The total export of coffee from the island in the year 1837 was 30,000 ewta, valued at less than £100,000. In 1870 the export was over 1,000,000 cwts., equivalent to fully three and a half millions of pounds sterling in the consuming markets. Within the past fifteen years even the number of coffee plantations in Ceylon has increased from 404 to 1004; the extent of land planted from 80,000 acres to 200,000, or over 312 square miles; and the crops from 350,000 to 860,000 cwts. This is exclusive of coffee cultivated by the natives in their gardens, supposed to cover 50,000 acres more, which brings the outurn up to the million ewts. "Native" coffee is the kind usually exported from Ceylon to France, America, and the Australian colonies, and it is prepared for the market after a different fashion from the plantation kinds, which are generally dearer. Briefly, the Observer makes out that there are now 1000 working coffee plantations in Ceylon, managed by 850 managers and assistants (700 of whom are Europeans, the rest being Euro-Asiatics and natives), requiring 200,000 coolies (nen, women, and children from Southern India) to cultivate and gather the crops, and worth for the 312 miles of cultivation, together with the buildings, machinery, and stock, not less than seven millions of pounds sterling. To this must be added half a million more for 300,000 acres of uncultivated land still in the hands of the coffee estate proprietors, one-third of which, it is calculated, is fit for coffee planting, and therefore worth £4 per acre; and 350,000 more on account of the native gardens. The total value of coloning deared managers when would hold good in the marke

Dn. DE JONOU'S 'LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER DIL.-" Where the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsk, Bart., Physician to her Majesty in Ireland, "the roviving and reanimating offects of a regular daily course of this animal oil are highly satisfactory. Its tarsurable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, robuilds, as it wore, the totto-ing frame, and brings about a meet remarks the change in all the Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, drugglids, and atorckeepers. Bole consigners, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—Apt.

THE INFLAMMABILITY OF LONDON.

(From the Times.)
It is impossible not to feel that to the inhabitants of great cities the fire at Chicago ought to be a subject of reflection and examination, as well as of sympathy. There are several points in connection with that catastrophe on which fuller information is desirable, but we know enough of it and of the previous history of the city itself to enable us to investigate our own risks, and, it may be hoped, to learn some useful leasons for the future. We know that the full leasons for the future. We know that Chicago has a fire brigade which may compare with any other in the United States as regards both efficiency and numerical strength; we know that, from its proximity to Lake Michigan gan, it was peculiarly well situated for water supply; and we know that the authorities. supply; and we know that the authors availing themselves of this advantage, received a constant distribution by pipes varying from three to thirty inches in diameter, and furnished with no fewer than 1900 hydrants for the use of fire-engines and hoses. A good deal has been written about the which were dispersed about that portion of the city which has been entirely con sumed. To the existence of those "fire traps most people ascribe the uncontrollable fury with which the confingration spread till it had burnt itself out. There is a difference of opinion as to the number of wooden houses which were to be found here and there among blocks of less inflammable material; but that there were numerous "fire traps," and that they exercised a most mischievous influence or premises which, by themselves, were well-constructed to resist the strength of the most devouring flames, is what all professional fire-

men seem agreed upon.

Let us see, then, how London stands in this respect. To use the technical expression of fire insurance offices, what are its "risks" in respect of a general conflagration? Having been at some pains to solve this question for ourselves, investigation has led us to the conclusion that certainly in Europe there is no great city exposed to such risks as London. The danger has been increasing since the time the city was rebuilt after the great fire of 1666; within the last five-and-twenty years the liability has become rapidly and proportionately very much greater, and there is but too much reason to think that it is not yet at a standing point. There are fire risks which London no nore than shares in common with all commercial cities; and at the first blush it may occur to the reader that the growing danger of which we speak is owing to the increasing area of the metropolis, and that the risks of London are greater than those of other cities only in proportion as it is so much larger. Now, it may appear paradoxical to say that just the contrary is the fact. The real cause of our additional liability to destruction by fire is to be found in the circumstance that while the company of I endon has advanced. ndon has advanced so, enormously has hardly extended at all, or at all events, has not extended in anything like keeping with the surrounding extension, that the commercial London of 1871 has pretty much the same topographical boundaries as the commercial London of 1666. The London that stands the greatest chance of being burnt down in the present day occupies the site of the London which was consumed by the fire in the reign of Charles II. In estimating the chances of a general conflagration, insurance offices and firemen take but little account of private h nd, though more, not very much of retail shops. The heavy risks are wholesale warehouses and manufactories. It is by the circumstances under which the commerce of London is carried on that its risks are to be calculated. In respect of precautions against fire, it would be difficult to imagine anything mere unfavourable than the manner in which London has accommodated itself to the stupendous growth of its prosperity. From St. Paul's to the Monument—the area ravaged by the flames of 1666—it would not be easy to find a yard of ground without its "fire traps," even though you pursued the search to the water's edge for the whole distance. Of the docks and the river, from London-bridge down, we shall speak further on. It may be only fair to at once premise on. It may be only fair to at once premise that, assuming the immovability of commerce, very many of those "fire-traps," though undoubtedly a public misfortune, are not a fault which can be well laid at the door of those who are apparently responsible for their existence. They are a necessity of trade, and a consequence of the very prosperity which they threaten to stifle. That the merchants of London are not insensible to the danger, there is more than ample evidence. No men are so interested in precautions against fire, because none would suffer from it so severely. Insurance would not save them. in every London to the full amount which these offices will take premium, and yet the value of the property they contain is not nearly covered. The customers of some of those houses are so numerous and scattered and the transactions so frequent that the pro-prietors have been heard to declare that if their premises were burnt down they could not bring their business together again in a whole life time. Some of them at immense pecuniary sacrifice, both in actual outlay and in temporary loss of custom, have erected new building compliance with the requirements of the Building Acts; but the gigantic extent of the trade they carry on obliges them to break and evade provisions of that Act in ways which we shall presently explain.

The first and one of the most serious of the risks to which London is exposed arises from the utilising of premises to purposes for which they were never intended. Houses erected for private dwellings have been converted into warehouses and manufactories; story after story has been piled up on walls never intended to bear them; space has been made by excava-tions, which shake the foundations, and basements designed for domestic kitchens have in hundreds of instances been converted into engine houses to work machinery on the upper floors. The next, and perhaps still greater, risk is the incongruity of the various businesses carried on beneath the same roof. This is by far the most curious phase of London com-merce. Nothing but actual inspection can give any one an adequate idea of it. If the most ses to work machinery on the upper one an adequate idea of it. If the most accomplished incendiary were employed to arrange the materials for conflagration, he could scarcely succeed in placing them better than chance or necessity has doze it throughout whole streets of territory. The general idea, doubt, is that a warehouse is a warehouse only. Nothing can be more erroneous a regards the warehouses of London. You can hardly find one that does not contain a manufactory, and a manufactory of a dangerous kind. rule, whatever may be going on in the and lefts above, there is an extensive cors and lofts abo

the London warehouses. If there is here the London warehouses. It there is here and there a cellar without them, it is occupied by coopers. It is scarcely necessary to say that in nearly every instance the work of both is carried on by gaslight. Look down beneath any of the great soft-goods warehouses, and the chances are ten to one you will see light timber, and shavings, and bind-ing laths in all directions, and jets of gas within a few inches of the ceiling. But pack-ing cases are indispensable, and so various are the sizes of the cases required every hour and every moment, that it is found necessary to have them made on the premises. Packing cases are so considerable an item in the expenditure of such warehouses that the firms themselves find it to their advantage to manufacture them. Where the hous people in the trade pay as much as £250 to £300 a year for a cellar close at hand which may perhaps be beneath an oil and colour or a tallow store. We have seen a regular packing-case manufactory which is only divided by a narrow passage from one of the largest oil and colour stores in this city. In it are one of two large lofts filled with sawing machines light wood, and bags of shavings; in a cellur beneath is the steam engine which works the saws, and overhead is a large apartment, to which access is had by means of a ladder and trapdoor, the manufacture of paper boxes in all its stages, including the dying and drying, is carried on. On this upper loft are a stove and hot air pipes for drying the paper, and bags of paper shavings are piled up wherever there is room for them. Such is the difficulty of finding premises in the city that the dingiest cave of is rented without reference to the other trades which may be carried on above or below. Under such circumstances to tell a man that he ought to build new premises which would be in accor-dance with the requirements of the Building Acts is to tell him to suspend his busines while his present premises are being thrown down and the new ones erected It is a common thing to hear merchants sa how much they could save in fire insurance an gain by an extension of their trade if they could only build, but the insurmountable difficulty we have just indicated stands in the way. It is curious to observe the shifts, and in many case dangerous shifts, to which they are forced to Where there is no room for wood in side it is piled outside beneath the windows of the building, and the binding laths of packing cases are arranged in bundles along the entry lengths up, just as if they had been placed fo Again, nothing is more decentive than the outward appearance warehouses. You see an imposing stone building, with the name of some well known firm over the door, and you imagine that the limits of the stone block are the boundaries of the warehouse But in all probability some portion of every house within half an acre of that imposin building is rented by the same firm, who broken through party walls, and burrowed ou underground passages leading into streets at all angles with that in which they have their principal entrance and counting-house. Beneath one modest facade in the city you can obtain entrance to 17 or 18 different houses, a con siderable portion of every one of which is occu-pied by the same firm and filled with their goods. And this is only a specimen case. In nearly all such instances the portions of those houses not rented as annexes to the warehouse are shops in which retail business is carried on and over which neither the Building Act nor the merchant has any control. The use of gas is so general in many of the great warehouses that everything is done in them by artificial light Some years ago it was estimated that the mova-ble property of London might on any given day be estimated at 900 millions. It is believed that at the present day an estimate of 1030 millions would not be above the mark. There is more than one private firm whose stock when full is value for a million at cost price, and there s a wharf between Southwark and London bridges which rarely has at any hour less than ey's worth of consigned goods stored in its lofts. Half a million's worth is quite an ordinary stock for many of the water-side stores, an yet throughout the portion of the City to which we have been referring, the wharfs and ware-houses are stuck so closely together that a whole range of ten or a dozen of them regarded as one instead of wha can only be they ought to be, so many separate risks. Throughout the whole commercial area there are a very bad class of "fire traps," shape of houses composed either entirely of wood, or of wood with some very thin brick walls between the frame work. This adds imwalls between the frame work. mensely to the danger of London from fire. A man may build a house, the main portions of which are of uninflammable materials, but by wooden structures? A building may be of uninflammable materials, while the goods with which it is stocked are peculiarly inflammable Again, material may be uninflammable but by no means fireproof. In more than one of his annual reports Captain Shaw has drawn attention to the distinction between "un inflammable" and "fireproof," though, as he remarks, the words are often, but erroneously used as synonymous. Thus, stone staircases are uninflammable, but he regards them as being anything but safe or fireproof. It appears that they soon become calcined by great heat and fall down in a heap, and so tend to frustrate efforts to extinguish fires that have made any head in the interior of the building. columns are "uninflammable," but, in opinion of the same authority, they are by no means "fireproof," when made hollow, as they are in this country. During fire of Paris it was found that fire of Paris it was found that iron columns stood well and supported the super-incumbent weights; but on inquiry, it has been ascertained that those pillars were said which were supported to the super-incumbent weights. solid, which makes all the difference. It will be seen, therefore, that even stone and iron will not stay the progress of a great conflagration if they are stocked with inflammable goods, and are in such close proximity to "fire traps" that they and the latter may be said to be one risk. Another danger to London is the narrowness of many of the streets in the commercial quar

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ter. In his "Annus Mirabuts" Dryde observes how—

"down the narrow streets it swiftly came, And, widely opening, did on both sides prey; This benefit we sally owe the flame, If only ruin must enlarge our way."

In his " Annus Mirabilis"

The poet's expectations as to an enlargement o "our way" have not been realized; and if such another fire broke out now during the business hours, the block of waggons which are in a long double line from morning till night would seriously embarrass the firemen. This is one of the reasons which influences the chief of our fire brigade to recommend that light manual engines should always be kept among the rolling stock of the fire establishment. Builders yards choke full of timber are plenti-Miners are not more numerous in Cornwall than packing-case makers are in the caves of More perfect "fire traps" in such situations

could not be devised. But, as in the case of the wooden houses, where is the remedy? The Building Act is not retrospective, and perhaps, it would be going too far to compel a man to knock down a house which he was born in and which suits his own business, be neighbour, who has set up long after him. might not be so unreasonable to give the Act a retrospective operation as against the owners of warehouses, and manufactories. have mentioned that it is evaded even where it was intended to apply. Thus in order to re-move their premises from the category of wholesale warehouses, merchants in some instances "break bulk"—that is, sell some article or articles by retail. Another mean evasion is by enlarging and altering under the name of "repairing." As long as it is the old house on which you are working, you may defy the district surveyor; but, as has been already explained, these evasions are the result of the exigencies of trade and of limited space rather than of any niggardly economy, or recklessness as to the danger of fire. It is worthy of remark, that some of the trades which are popularly supposed to be the safest are among the most dangerous. Thus, when people hear of a fire in an iron foundry, they are apt to conclude that it cannot do mucl . But an iron foundry is a heavy risk. For ten men engaged at the casting, there are, perhaps, as many as twenty employed at making the wooden models, and both these and a stock of timber, all as dry as matches, are kept in the same premises with the furnaces. Then a fire on glass stores is supposed to be a mere nothing; but firemen regard it with great apprehension, because in bulk of stock the

rates and straw are usually about double that of the glass.
On examining the shipping and the wharfs, and other waterside premises from London Bridge down to the Surrey wood docks on the south side, and the Regent's Canal dock on the north, it is impossible not to be struck with the danger which lies lurking throughout the whole way. The trade of the port of London has grown out of all proportion to the safe accommodation for it. The buildings in the narrow streets and lanes on either side are literally upon the stores and wharfs, and whole acres overed by the premises of different owners are for fire and its prevention nothing more than a single risk. Between the most valuable blocks number of hundreds, and, worse still, many wooden coal hoists, than which nothing is mor To economize time all the large cargo steamers are loaded and unloaded by means of steam cranes. The ves-sels are brought up close to the wharf whenever there is room for them, and the engines are constantly puffing their smoke and sparks up to the doors and windows of the warehous The tiers of ships are necessarily so close and so surrounded by lighters that even on the river itself there is no small amount of danger. Coal hoists, wooden houses, lighters with railway sleepers steeped in creosote, and barrels of petroleum, are all within easy distance of flames breaking out in any one of them; and though the authorities of the port and the dockmasters do their best, the block of merchandise and the exigencies of time defy them. In a word, the danger of a general conflagration in London appears to be greater than in any other city, because in none other is there applies likely. because in none other is there anything like the same amount of commerce of all kinds carried on within the same superficial area, and under conditions so unfavourable to due precaution It would be easy for social science philosophers to suggest theoretical remedies, but it would be vain for practical men to ignore the difficulties in the way of their adoption. A classification of trades, and the rigorous restriction of particular goods to particular stores and parti-lofts, would no doubt do a great deal. is that possible? Then, as to warehouses for the storage of inflammable goods, if separate block could be made to could be made to stand entirely detached we should probably arrive at a minimum risk. But enough has been stated to show that such a precaution is out of the question. Buildings, the stock in which never could be entirely destroyed, might be constructed on the compartment sys-tem, but what chance have we of that? A partial attempt in that direction has been made by the introduction of metal doors under the Building Act, but at best these are only a slight security Much may no doubt be and is done by keeping a close look-out. Happily, the Metropolitan Board of Works seem disposed to maintain an efficient fire brigade. The difficulty of concentrating the efforts of the entire staff of that force at a given spot in time to stop the spread of a fire which had once seized hold of a street of the city ware-The Board and Captain Shaw have been devoting much attention to the floating engines, and also to the thorough training of the men. Probably no such climbers can be found in any other city as the firemen of Landon. For some years past no man has been taken into the force who had not previously been a sailor, and it has been found that, with a shorter drill than any other class, sailors become the best fire-The powerful and continuous stream of water poured upon a fire from one of the floating engines makes them extremely powerful auxiliaries in extinguishing a vast fire. We have four, and even the United States can boast of nothing like them. Recent experiments lead to the belief that they may be employed with advantage at even a very con-siderable distance from the river. The number of steam land engines has been steadily increasing, and at every station there are manuals, which are particularly useful where the distance to the fire is short. Lastly, telegraphic communication is perfect between all

without being encountered by at least a well-organised resistance. DISLOYALTY.

can make any head

the stations, so that no fire

(From the Weekly Review.)
THERE has been in recent years a most rapid growth of the spirit of disloyalty. There is a general impression among a section of the working classes that the present state of society is corrupt, and that the whole fabric must be exercised as a section of the working classes that the present state of society is corrupt, and that the whole fabric must be overthrown if justice is to be secured to all. The cry is taken up by a portion of the Press, and we are assured that there must sooner or later be a revolution.

It is well to consider what is meant by these threats on the one side, prophecies on the other. There may be much to amend in the present state of affairs. There may be too large accumulations of land in the hands of individuals; wealth may be too powerful; pauindividuals; wealth may be too powerful; pauperism may be growing upon us with alarming rapidity. There is a difference as wide as possible between acknowledging evils, or seeking to remedy them in a fair and honourable and kindly spirit, and determining to destroy the fabric of society as it exists. Let us ask, however, what these revolutions are to be a superior of society as it exists. Let us ask, however, what these revolutions are the majority of pleasure seekers will confirm our view, that a man may travel and fare worse in the way of smoking. And it is only reasonable that such should be the case, because money will always command the best of everything. It occasionally happens that high prices do not correspond with superior quality; but,

lutionists are aiming at-what they would substitute for our existing institutions—what future they intend for England, if they are successful

England now enjoys a liberty greater than is enjoyed by any other nation. This she has attained under her present constitution of King. or Queen, Lords, and Commons. The prin ciples of justice are honoured in all our C more than in those of any other country. right of public meeting to protest against real or supposed grievances is possessed to the fullest extent. All who have the smallest stake in the country are electors of members House of Commons, and the House of Commons appoints the Ministry, and really controls our national affairs. The Con stitution affords as much liberty and as could be given under any form of govern ment. The Queen has ever deserved wel of her people, and has shown the utmost desire to study both their feelings and interests What revolutionary change then do we want and would it not be the height of folly to throw away a present abundant good for what might turn out to be an enormous evil?

The Republic of the United States is spoke of, but what security have we that it would be possible to establish a similar Republic in this country, and what better would we be if it were. Besides, it is not such a Republic that all order of society as found in America as well as among ourselves. Were they able to bring the monarchy to an end, they would not be satisfied without a general redistribution o property, and such a tyranny as the world has scarcely yet witnessed—the tyranny of a few comparatively ignorant men of strong will over the ability and progress of the nation.

Let us consider well what is meant in the present promotion of disloyalty. Many good-natured, short-sighted persons give a sort of half-support to the movement, without knowin whither it is driving them. They talk of over throw as necessary and certain, and, by doing so, aid indirectly in hastening it on. They tolerate quietly any demonstrations of disloyalty, as they seem to think such disloyalty perfectly right and natural. Now, disloyalty has always been considered by wise men in every age of the world to be dangerous. If, indeed, a nation were to be trodden down by some despot ruling over it by mercenaries, disloyalty would not be a vice but a virtue; but in a country where the institutions are free, and where the national will can easily be brought to bear on the rulers in a constitutional way, disloyalty is one of the greatest of crimes. In the United States, generally pointed to as a model by the agitators, no such disloyal attacks would be permitted for a moment on the national constitution as are permitted now among ourselves. No country even exhibited more determination in the repression of rebellion than the United States in the recent

The form of government is one thing, the essence of government another. No country can permit the question of revolution to be freely mooted, of the cause of revolution to be openly advocated, without tending to anarchy and ruin We have the warning of France before us There is far too much tolera ion of the revolu tionary spirit here. If our Government would clearly draw the line and resist the revolutionists both in England and Ireland, they might encounter much ill-feeling and abuse, but they would save the country from many future

We would counsel, on the one hand, a liberal policy in dealing with existing abuses, of which there are many. The questions of the land, pauperism, the Church may all have to paupensm, the Church, may all have to be looked to in a statesmanlike way. Those who regard these questions in a liberal spirit are the truest conservatives. But it is another thing when we have to deal with the demons of socialism and revolution. With these we must may soon sink into the same disordered ar helpless condition as France.

AMONGST SMOKERS. (From the Tobacco Trade Review.) When Parliament is up, and the members of both Houses take wing and fly away from London as from something to be dreaded, the holiday season sets in. Those who are unconnected with the framing of laws, and who are untrammelled by any deference for that sacred institution of life called the "season," may, and do, take their departure earlier than is permitted to what Mr. Odger would probably style aristocrats. A holiday has come to be recognised as a matter of necessity; and, although old-fashioned people of the stage-coach type may make light of such relaxation as a thing which they never thought of in their younger days, it cannot be denied that the pace at which we work and live makes the pause of oliday wholesome and although holiday-makers may have many views and thoughts in common, perhaps the most noticeable bond of union will be found to be the habit of smoking. be found to be the habit of smoking The man who cannot smoke in the city becaus business forbids it, who does not smoke at home business forbids it, who does not shoke at none because the ladies object, or who dares not smoke going to or from the city because the bye-laws of the Metropolitan railway won't allow it, is at last free to do as he pleases. He may puff away at pipe or cigar when and where may pun away at pape or cigar when and where he likes, because he is perfectly free to go where good sense tolerates the harmless and soothing luxury. Thus, a holiday is in every sense a smoker's holiday, and he who would judge of what men can and will do in their worship of tobacco, will find ample illustration on all sides at home and abroad. You do not come upon the imitation smoker—the man or youth who puts a pipe or cigar between his lips of being thought capable of smoking and who could no more venture upon a weed ten miles out at sea than he could fly—the smokers you meet are such as are well seasoned who have made up their minds to enjoy themwho have made up their minds to enjoy themselves, and who look upon smoke as one of the first principles of enjoyment. Upon leaving home they take a small stock of something good, just by way of commencement, trusting to find further supplies in all sorts of nooks and corners unvisited by her Mainthie by her Majesty's servants; for it is a kind o by her Majesty's servants; for it is a kind of superstition amongst smokers that whatever has not come under the cognisance of the British Excise is of unquestionable value and quality. It is not a pleasing task to have to dispel old

fancies, or to root out beliefs which are almost a part of one's nature, but in the interest of truth we feel bound to tell a little of our experience amongst smokers; and, if that experience suggests a repetition of the old truism that we do not know what we leave until we go away from it, we feel sure that the holi-day experience of the majority of pleasure-seekers will confirm our view, that a man may

taking the average of the English trade, the best of cigars and the best of tobacco are to be procured in England. In smoking-tobacco, escially, the competition amongst rival m facturers has brought within reach of the smoker a class of tobaccos which cannot be surpassed for quality and purity even by the most noted New York factories. This circumstance comes home, as we have said, to the holiday-maker with considerable force, for he is no sconer beyond the confines of an English Custom-house than his critical faculties as smoker are exercised. Holding some romantic notions about sea-stores, he tries one of the steward's regalias, and is not a little surprised to find that he has paid for one cigar the value of about a dezen. He cannot believe in a bad cigar on board ship, and is almost inclined to doubt his own power of appreciation. second from the same source dispels the il-lusion, and he makes a mental memorandum to avoid cigars from the steward's private store in future. Assuming that our holiday is to be spent across the Channel, let us call at Ostend and try a smoke there. The cigars have that pale, dry, half-bleached appearance common to French cigars. Their flavour is mild, and not disagreeable at the time of smoking, but they leave a harsh, unpleasant taste in the mouth suggestive of having been smoking tissue-pape soaked in the washings of Turkey tobacco. The smoking-tobacco is even less satisfactory, having none of the rich aroma peculiar to the Virginia leaf. Throughout Belgium the character of the cigars and tobacco is the same; hence those who enjoy smoking invariably smoke foreign cigars or solace themselves with cigarettes.

If nothing can be said against Belgian smoke on account of the insipidity and harmlessness of the tobacco, the same description will not apply German cigars and tobacco. The recent was with France proved what a German will undergo when necessity marks out the track. As with their fighting, so with their smoking. Nothing but blind, plodding, unreasoning habit could possibly bring men to smoke the stuff smoked in Germany under the guise of tobacco. It would appear as though all the best of the native tobacco could be exported at more remunerative prices than home manufa would give, for certainly what is left behind for home consumption is of the poorest quality. Whatever surprise we may feel at seeing a German peasant smoking from a huge earthe -bowl, capable of holding a quarter of a pound of tobacco, is at once dispelled when the strength of the tobacco is considered. It amounts to little more than drawing warm air through the mouth. If you go into railway station on a Sunday, when troops of peasants, armed with the inevitable pip assembled waiting for the train, your first impression is that you will be choked with tobacco smoke; but the atmosphere, although thick and heavy, has no pungency, and twenty big pipes do not give off half the odour that would be exhaled by half a dozen fullflavoured Havannah cigars. Foreigners think Englishmen smoke the rankest tobacco, and extol their own smokes as lighter and more ethereal than ours. We, on the other hand, assert a partiality for flavour, and despise what we are inclined to term insipidity. German cigars do not appear to be in much favour with the natives. Amongst the poorer smokers the pipe is universal, and young men bordering upon dandyism affect the cigarette. Out of a lozen cigar smokers the majority will have the habit away from home, and they will carefully eschew home-made cigars if foreign ones are obtainable. Taken in the light that they smoke a great deal, Germans are hard smokers; but, tobacco they use is comparatively innocuous, we question whether they are harder smoker than the English.

> THE FAMINE IN PERSIA. (From the Spectator, October 28.)

WE greatly doubt whether the people of this country, even those who have noticed the statements upon the subject, have any idea of the present state of affairs in Persia. Sir Henry Rawlinson has told them something, but he was obviously afraid of overcharging his picture, and alienating sympathy by apparent exaggeration. Knowing Persia, too, he was, we imagine from his speech at the Mansion-house, entirely unaware of a curious difficulty in his way, an intellectual severance between his knowledge and that of his audience He thinks of Persia as an immense country mountain, and desert, and prairie, unirrigated by man, and insufficiently watered by nature; with comparatively few trees and no deltas de fended from drought as it were by heaven, full of vast arid plains which with water would yield like Lincolnshire, but without it are about as culturable as the Place de la Concorde; the whole occupied by about two millions of a brave and intellectual, but idle and vicious, race of artisans and cultivators, far below the Neapo-litans, whom of all Europeans they most resemble,—Mohammedans penetrated at once with fatalism and with that dreadful Suffee infidelity the infidelity which, recognising alike God and good, holds that neither has any moral obligation; and with about 2,000,000 of pastoral nomads, socially on a level with the Bedouins, morally, we believe, below them. To most of Sir Henry's audience at the Mansion-house, on the contrary, the word "Persia" calls up the idea of a grand Oriental empire, full of semi-civilised people and of wealth, with a Government despotic and onversein publications. Government despotic and oppressive perhaps, but energetic, efficient, and full of resources, a Government in all but probity not unlike that of India. In reality, the feeble, scattered, and decaying population of weary voluptuaries. cowed peasants, and savage herdsmen, by perhaps the worst Government, the one most inefficient for good, which ever afflicted mankind—by a clan of despotic satraps, who, because they are kinsmen of the Royal House, are exempt even from the ordinary Asiati check on misgovernment—assassination by an indignant monarch or an outraged mob. The will come no help from them, even if they could give any; and if Persia has really been struck, as now seems certain, by that most horrible of scourges, a culminating famine, a famine increasing through three successive years—a famine like that of Orissa, or of Rajpootana, or the great famine of North India, a famine of forage as well as cereals, words will not suffice to describe the extent of a calamity which, if it lasts another year—and the time has passed for rain—may almost blot Persia out of the nations, finally paralyse her for resistance to the power always closing round her throat. Sir Henry Rawlinson states only what he knows, but what he states with reserve when carefully read indicates a calamity worse than that which crushed Orissa.

Eelyat or Bedouin tribes who make up so

large a portion of the population of Persia, a population smaller than that of Belgium, and more scattered and isolated in many districts than that of Northern Sweden, have been fight-

ing for three years against continuous drought until at last forage is unprocurable, and their

stock has perished. It is difficult to imagine under such circumstances how they could be even if the Persian Govern as strong as that of India. The clans cannot help each other, for all are stricken alike. They cannot march to more fertile pastures, for the drought has desolated the whole pastoral country, and if they wander beyond it they will be treated as enemies, even if there exist means to feed them beyond the frontier. Besides, their means of locomotion —that is, of travelling hundreds of miles through dried-up plains—must have failed them, and the only course visible to themselves will be to practise the resignation which, in extreme moments, never fails a Mohammedan, to live on less than will keep them alive, and await calmly either relief or death. doing this in known places, and what their fate must be in the encampments whence news never reaches Europe or even India, in the more arid plains and the dry valleys in the hills, it is ghastly even to conjecture. Help, if it comes at all, must come from without; and, as Sir Henry Rawlinson hinted, that help is, humanly speak-ing, nearly impossible. The Indian Govern-ment, with its wealth and organization, if stirred to a desperate effort, an effort like that required for the invasion of 1856-57, might save the tribes near the coast, but the Indian Government is not respons for Persia, is overburdened, and would unterly distrusted by the statesmen of Tehe-ran. These statesmen can do almost nothing. Money is worthless even if they had it, and they have no supplies to send. granaries stored for years such as the Indian granaries stored for years such as the initial princes used to keep before communication improved, no means of transport such as nature and the British conquerors have provided for India. They have no storehouse like Bengal, where the only danger is flood, where when the rest of the continent is frying for want of water the rice accumulates till the granaries water the rice accumulates in the granaries burst. The conveyance of forage to the dying Bedouins is simply impossible, for the pack animals, marching through blighted provinces, would eat more than they could carry, and except beasts of burthen there are no means of conveyance. There are no roads, no rivers, no railways, no canals, no means of transporting caravans of food. An Eelyant encampment with its horses dead, must be like an encampment in a ruined planet, isolated from the help of all sentient beings. The "cities" might ray out supplies to certain limited distances; but, with one to certain limited distances; but, with one exception, a city in Persia is a collection of houses tenanted by people with less power to help than one of our large northern villages would in extremity exhibit, with one year's store of grain at most, and no accumulated wealth whatever. Besides, the famine must have extended to the cities. The inhabitants of the plains within any possible marching distance will of course have poured into them, and the worst stories of suffering come from them, from Teheran, and Tabreez, and Bushire, the last the richest and most accessible place in Persia.

If the people in Bushire are dying daily; if in Ispahan, under the shadow of the Court, 12,000 are known to have perished; if in Kazeroon out of 10,000 people only 2000 remainthese statements can be surpassed from the official records of Orissa—there is visibly no help to be hoped for from Persia itself. The Persian Minister, as in duty bound, says the Shah gives all he can; but though, we dare say, he orders food and is plundered to pay for it, sympathy is an undeveloped virtue in the East, and the officials will accept the famine as they would a flood, and think they have done much more when they have remitted the State taxes. The famine, however, is not at an end. Not a hint is given in any of the at an end. Not a finit is given in any of the speeches of Wednesday, not even in the optimist one uttered by the Minister, of any approximate diminution of distress, nor do we perceive any immediate or indeed approaching reason for hope. The forage may revive next year, but it will be three before the flocks and herds can be renewed, and one before much grain can be ready for consumption. For months everything must be imported, and as there is nothing to export in return, no hoarded wealth and no means of transport on any adequate scale, the future looks black indeed. Whether Sir Henry Rawlinson used the phrase "a doomed country" advisedly we do not know, but that phrase conveys exactly the apprehension which the recent history of Persia and the suggestions as to this famine leave upon our minds. A Government had and effete, but too strong to be shaken off, cities ruined by tyranny and taxation, people declining in number, and the soil devastated by droughts, Persia seems to us to be a great and

Newspaper Correspondence. — The Ecning Post says:—The announcement that the Emperor of Germany has conferred the Iron Cross upon Dr. W. H. Russell, the well-known special correspondent of the Times, sets in a clear light the general and hearty recognition accorded to this department of modern journalism. Great statesmen and warriors in all ages have shown a peculiar solicitude about the record—either contemporary or postumous—of their schievements. Among all the exuberant vanity which exudes, as it were, at every pore of Cicero's familiar correspondence, no trait is more noteworthy than the anxious persistence with which he urges certain literary friends to write the history of his consulship. His self-esteem might have been soothed by the relication that the very men to whose skilful transmission he wished to intrust his fame would be known to posterity chiefly or solely by the fact of his request. But contemporary reputation has to many souls the crowning merit of present and vivid enjoyment, as new wine may make up for the body and ripeness of the older and more generous liquor by the intoxicating sparkle and sweetijess of the new. Even the rugged dignity of the German Cessar is not proof against the pleasant complements. Evening Post says :- The announcement that the has to many souls the crowning merit of present and vivid enjoyment, as new wine may make up for the body and ripeness of the older and more generous liquor by the intoxicating sparkle and sweetness of the new. Even the rugged dignity of the German Cæsar is not proof against the pleasant complacency of seeing his glory fitly heralded to two of the greatest nations in both hemispheres, and, like the eloquent Roman, he may be excused for forgetting that in time to come the personal influence of the teller will be merged in the interest of the tale. But the reading public, no less than the hero, is in debt to the writer of the story. Too great weight can hardly be laid in these stirring times on the merits and efficiency of a clever, judicious, and energetic correspondent. While many men are dependent on others even in making up their opinions upon given facts, all, without exception, require special and technical assistance in collecting, arranging, and fitly presenting the facts themselves. Most men, too, are shy of generalities and reflection, and love rather the particular, the personal, and the picturesque. Their appreciation is dramatic, not philosophic. That which is reasoned or expounded leaves on the memory faint traces or none; that which is painted or sung remains. Just such a service the able correspondent renders to the mass of the readers. He may see little at a time, but he sees directly and delineates with force. Like Cæsar, he may write veni, vidi, and in view of his power over his readers, vici as well. Nor is his agency in generalising and condensing facts of mean importance. We may and often must trust him to philosophise on as well-as to describe the phenomena of which he alone has personal knowledge, and the deductions of a keen and thoughtful correspondent in London or Paris may be of more value to us than all the bewildering mass of indigested fact in the columns of the European journals. Journalists at large will welcome in the honour done to their brillant and versatile colleague a well-d

tempting prey to any power with the inclination to terminate her independence.

DEPARTURES. JANUARY 1.
Jessie Kelly, for New Calcdonia.
Lady Denison, for New Calcdonia.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES, JANUARY 2, a, for boston; Sir John Lawrence, for London; Han-ton, for Broad Sound; Witch, for Singapore; Leonidas, ; Lady Young (a.), for Brisbano; Lady Franklin, for

COASTER INWARDS.—January 1, comenhate (a.), from the Hunter, with 395 bales wool, bales bay, 2 bundle, skins, 24 hides, 91 bags potators, 200, p., 1 bore, 15 cares 2 quarter-casks wine, 2 bundles ducks,

Macedon (s.), from Melbourne: 15 kegs nalls, 4 cases soan, 2: bundles iron, 40 peckarer gas pipe, 200 boxes raisins, 16 pieces thin stone, 5 cases verbs, 35 from tanks, 146 bags onlost, 5 cases largeting, 25 cares knowners, 4 cases (gars, 117 colls wirr, 20 cases jam, 30 packages.

Bartah Pile, Irom Levuka: 145 bale.

achages. Pile, Iron Levuka: 147 bales cotton, 72 bags copra, 5; on seed, E. Viekery; 15 bales cotton, Rabons, Foez, and alse cotton, Brodzink; 7 bales cotton, Campbell and Co.; otton, Ettershank and Co.

So, 't basic schitta, Brishank, 'o ates cotton, Campbell and Co, 's Dasics cotton, Etterslank and Co.

Jessie Kelly, for New Calcdonia: 32 bags augar, Colonial Sugar Company,'s cases gaus, 119 bags rice, 50 packages tobacce, 100 cases brantary, 101 cases genere, 11 cases matches tobacce, 100 cases brantary, 101 cases genere, 11 bar copper, 19 kegs calls, 25 colis rape, 41 bags salt, 1 bandie; plough shears, 100 iron pots, 5 tens 10 bags potatoes, 1 ton colines, 30 jars butter, 12 cases fruit, 4 cases druig, 22 oars, 17 packages getvanized iron, 17 packages are strain, 25 colis rape, 41 bags salt, 25 bags from 28 packages, 12 days from 19 packages bardware, 5 bundles apades, 2 darung cases fruit, 25 packages bardware, 5 bundles apades, 2 darung cases fruit, 25 packages bardware, 5 bundles pades, 2 darung cases packages bardware, 5 bundles pades, 2 darung cases sudar, 13 bags from 28 packages bardware, 5 bundles pades, 2 darung cases sudar, 13 bags from 28 packages, 11 sanchors, 40 boxes soap, 13 bags from 28 packages, 12 bardware, 15 bardware, 16 cases cases ungar, 6 cases porter, 6 cases ling, 1 bundle bags, 4 packages, 7 packages and Co.; 10 bais prints, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 50 bags rice, 10 cases secant, 6 cases ale, Cattell and Co.; 20 cases starps, 1 cases drapery, 1 case books, biffen and Clark; 1 case guns, 1 case drapery, 1 case books, biffen and Clark; 1 case guns, 1 case drapery, 1 case books, biffen and Clark; 1 case guns, 1 case drapery, 1 case books, biffen and Clark; 1 case guns, 1 case drapery, 1 case books, biffen and Clark; 1 case guns, 1 case drapery, 1 case books, biffen and Clark; 1 case guns, 1 case drapery, 1 case books, biffen and Clark; 1 case guns, 1 case drapery, 1 case books, biffen and Clark; 1 case guns, 1 case drapery, 1 case books, biffen and Clark; 1 case guns, 1 case drapery, 1 case books, biffen and Clark; 1 case guns, 1 case drapery, 1 case books, 100 cases targes, 1 bale bogs, 5 bags bisents,

SHIPS' MAILS.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
You Bussnaxx.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.
Fou Gharros.—By the Lady Franklin, this day, at 6 p.m.
Fou Gharros.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30

Gabo Island, and S.E. winds with thick rainy weather from these to Bydney.

The clipper schooner Sarah Pile has again arrived in port after a fine passage of twelve and a half days from Levuks. Captain Skinner reports that he left Levuks on Tuesday, December 19th, at 7 p m., passed to lecawad of Kadavu on the 20th, at 4 p.m., Pine weather has been experienced throughout the entire passage, see that being moderate from the south-east to morth-east. They have being moderate from the fount-east to morth-east. They have being moderate from the south-east to morth-east. They have been supported by the same than the same has a supported by the same her stay at the leaneds she called at Yuna. Point, Weithing Savut-Savu Bay. Mr. A. H. Cobes, cablin passager, died on beard on Tuceday, December 19th, at 6 p.m., of acute dyscatery. The deceased gentleman was in the hast stage of the discusse when brought on board. A burque, supposed to be the Rotumah, bound to Sydney, just left the anchurage at Kadavu, as the Sarah Pile passed, and was in company for two hours.

NEWCASTLE.

December 30 .- Vallejo, barque, Thomson, for San Francisco, with ns coal. Ir 30.—King Oscar, barque, Lockyer, for Melbourne, with as coal.
rr 30.—Velocidade, barque, Stevenson, for Lyttelton, with
as coal, 17 cmpty cases.
rr 30.—Jane, brig, Weatherbrook, for Hobart Town, o tone coal.

7.30.—Armistice, barque, Gregory, for Gedong, with 470 cont. ber 30.-Omega, barque, Whitmore, for Melbourne, with

ber 30. - Ecliptic, barque, Eldridge, for Melbourne, with December 30. - Ecliptic, barque, source, 470 tons coal.

170 tons coal. Joseph, ship, Alexander, for San Francisco, with 1635 tons coal.

DECEMBER 28.—F. M. Young, for Newcastle; Golden Sea, for orden; William Clowes, Nardoo, for Besten. London; William Glowes, Nardoo, for Boston.

The smart little clipper ship Onward, so well known in the trade between Hongkong and this port, has again arrived in Hobson's Bay, after an excellent passage. The ship is in the usual applepic order, in which Captain White and his chief officer pride themselves in keeping her, and on her present trip she brings a number of Chinese passagers, together with a large eargo of sugar, &c., a portion of which is for Sydney.—Argus, December 28.

ADELAIDE. December 26.-White Eagle, from London : Adleu, from dney. December 27.—Caton, from Mauritius.

PIJI.-LEVUKA.

December 11.—Quickstep, from Sydney.

December 11.—Rotumah, for Sydney.

The barque Rotumali arrived here on Monday morning from longs, which port she left on the 8th instant. Her earge chiefly ontists of coprs, oil, and other South sea Island produce.—Fig. mes, December 16. counts of copies, oil, and other South sea Island produce.—Fig. Times, December 16.

The brig Carl, from a labour cruise, reports as follows:—While at Solomon Islands, spoke the barque Woodlark, from Queensland, with only one labourer. She reported one man wounded by a spear. The Carl passed through Bougaleville Stratts, and got soundings all through of from three to litteen fathoms; thence went to the labourer. She reported one man wounded by a spear. The Carl passed through Bougaleville Stratts, and got soundings all through of through Bougaleville Stratts, and got soundings all through of the William Stratts, and the strategy of the Bougaleville Stratts, and the strategy of the strategy of the bougaleville beautiful to the bought of the bought o

manner of the natives and white man, it was teared an attompt was about to be made to take the vessel. The canoes were at once cut adrift, the grow boing prepared to resist any attack; on this island the Cari reports several wricks, one an iron vessel; then sile proceeded to islands north of Santa, where natives reported that a large vessel had shortly before fired on them; there of the same than the control of the same than the control of the same than the control of the same than the s

N. S. WALES. Casino Caim. Caim. Fine Clarecce Heads. Clarecc Heads. Clarecce Heads. St. Storny St. Cloudy Neet Kemptey NE. Cloudy Armidale Calm. Cloudy Calm. Cloudy Calm. Cloudy Calm. Cloudy Marrabri Muswellbrook Neet Kemptey NE. Cloudy Neet Kemptey NE. Cloudy Neet Kemptey Neet Neet Neet Neet Neet Neet Neet Neet	X	WINDS AND WEAT	THER.
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SUDNRY HEADS			

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS. CARLY IN JANUARY will be published the TITLE ISS OR MES,

A CHRISTMAS STORY IN TWELVE SCENES, by WILKIR COLLINS, THE FURCHASSON OF THE SYD NEY MAIL.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—REDUCTION IN RATES of Fremiume on all Building Ritks in Sydnoy and Subarbs. Offices—181, Castlersigh-street, rear King-street.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY. V. JOHN UAMPBELL.—Attention is requested to the great sale THIS DAY, Tuesday, at Commercial Wharf, more particularly described in another part of this day's HERALD. JOHN CAMPBELL.

THAT well-known SHOP to LET, at the corne of Mort's Passage. Apply

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LAST DAY of the GREAT FICTURE EXHIBI-TION.—One more opportunity for the public to purchase superior and cheap Pictures. Drawing for the PRIZES at 9 p.m. Admission one Shilling. LAST DAY of the PICTURE EXHIBITION

OMNIBUS ADVERTISING!!!

The Sydney Morning Merald.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1872.

AT one of the many meetings of free selectors tall one of the many meetings of free selectors lately held in the country districts, we are told that it was resolved that no change was wanted in the land law beyond one accepting the interest on unbalances as instalments towards the debt. In other words the decision arrived at amounts to this:- give our class something. and give nobody else anything. Such a decision is perfectly natural, and need excite neither surprise nor indignation. The selfishness of human nature and of class-feeling is not a novelty now introduced for the first time. But the Legislature in considering the land question see lature in considering the land question as a whole will have to take a wider view of the interests of the colony. Each particular individual, and each particular class, will of course study the bill in the light of personal and class interests, and with this many will rest and class interests, and with this many will rest content. But those who aspire to be politicians will do more. They will rise above the merely personal and class view. They will consider the existence of other persons and other classes -other contributors to the wealth and revenue of the colony, and who also may have interests and rights. It is utterly impossible that any law can b

so framed as to give to everybody what he would like to have, or even to enable every-body to secure for himself the maximum advantages that are possible. The existing law certainly does not do that. The new bill makes a nearer approach to such an ideal tion, but, at the same time, neces-falls far short of it. It proposes sarily falls far shert of it. It proposes to give to every free-selector the liberty to extend his selection to a square mile, and to add a back block of the same size at a reduced price; and we are now told that back blocks are to be purchaseable even by the smallest selector. Of course it cannot provide that there shall be land enough near every free selection for this plan to be carried out. Some men will be able to do it some will not. Some selectors have settled so closely together that there is no room for any of them to expand. Others have gone were there is more elbow room. But are those who can enlarge their bounds to be restrained from doing it because there are others who cannot? It should be observed that precisely the same objection lies against the existing law. Any selector can extend his holding to 320 acres and can get his grazing right of three times and can get his grazing right of three the area—if there is land enough. there are hundreds of cases where there is not land enough. Is there any reason why the privilege should be withdrawn from those who are in a position to avail themselves of it? So, too, freeholders are allowed to select until their their total holding amounts to 320 acres. But thousands of freeholders have never been able to exercise this right because they are surrounded by other freeholders. For the same reason, thousands of freeholders have never been able to exercise any grazing right but that was never considered a reason why

be denied it.

So far as the extension of landed property is concerned, those only can carve out fresh pro-perties who are close to unsold Crown lands where they can cut and come again. Those who are closed in by neighbours are mostly who are closed in by neighbours are mostly settled on first-class lands, or are in populous districts, and either of these two causes would give a special value to their holdings. It is impossible to sell the land and still keep it pen for sale. The pioneers on the outskirts of settlement will always have more land to pick and choose from than those who are nearer to and choose from than those who are hearer to towns. The claim that some scem to put forward, that land adjoining their property should not be sold but should be kept in reserve until they can buy it themselves is unreasonable, and is obstructive of settlement. It would be intelligible to resolve that land should not be sold at all, but where alienation is adopted as the all, but where alienation is adopted as the public policy, it is absurd to restrict it under the hope of giving everybody everything that he wants. The Government can give to all a fair field and no favour—it can give to everybody the opportunity of doing justice to himself, but enterprise and the exercise of a sound judgment will enable one man to work the law much more to his advantage than another less gifted will

others who could secure the advantage should

In extending the area of conditional purchases, the new bill does not establish any distinctions that hid not formerly exist. It simply enables the conditional purchaser to acquire higher status if he can. If he cannot acquire higher status if he can. If he cannot it does not in any way injure him. He may, if he is fortunately situated, acquire an estate of 1280 acres, and by the removal of the previous restriction he has the opportunity of growing into a more substantial settler than was previously possible. Those who can rise will rise, and it will be greatly to the advantage of the community that they should do so; but it is no reason that they should be repressed because others are unequal to a similar fortune. The probability is that, if the law is altered as pro-posed, many existing settlers will sell posed, many existing settlers will sell out to their neighbours and take up fresh and larger selections under the new In this way old properties will be con-

tion of these small selections, and in the the total increase 37,259; the difference present stage of our progress it be an improvement if many of many of them a subsequent are amalgamated. In a subsequent generation subdivision may become the degeneration subdivision may become the strable policy. Free selectors have had very varying fortunes. Some have succeeded admirably, others have failed altogether; while others again have neither exactly succeeded nor exactly failed, but managed to drag on. Every man has had a fair chance, and the Every man has had a fair chance, and the law, except, perhaps, so far as it gave an unnatural stimulus to selection, is not responsible for the consequences. Every man was at liberty to judge for himself as to what was most for his interest, and, if any have judged unwisely, they have only themselves to blame. The new bill does not propose to redress the inequalities of fortune, or to make dress the inequalities of fortune, or to make the unprosperous prosperous. It simply pro-poses to case off the Crown claims on its poses to ease off the Crown claims on its small creditors, and to loosen the restrictions by which they were cramped. Every selector, small or great, finds that his debt to the Crown is practically diminished, but those who have paid their balances in full capped get any compensation for having been so cannot get any compensation for having been so

It is objected by some that free selectors cannot afford to buy the land offered them, or to make the necessary improvements, but surely this is no reason why those who can afford it should be debarred the opportunity. The Government does not profess to put money into people's pockets; it only offers time or easy terms to those who can afford to turn it to account. There are some who have the means and skill to take advantage of the opportunity offered. Give them the chance, and they will make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Their improving labours are not to be intercepted, and their success is not to be envied because socialistic equality does not prevail, and because the community contains many less favoured mem-bers. The public interest is best served where those who have proved their competence to deal profitably with land are free to extend their operations in proportion to their ability. To hold them back because others are not abreast of them is to waste the human resources of our society.

THE Fifteenth Annual Report of the Registrar-General shows that during the year 1870, the fourteenth complete year since the commencement of the Registration Act. there were registered in the colony of New South Wales 3848 Marriages, 19,648 Births, and 6558 Deaths. The excess of births over deaths was 13,090, or about 30 births to 10 deaths. In England the poportion during the same year was 15 births to 10 deaths. The births throughout the whole colony averaged about 54 a day; the deaths about 18 a day.

Of the children born during the year 10,009 were boys, and 9639 were girls; or the usual proportion of 104 boys to 100 girls. Of the persons who died, 4009 were males, and 2549 were females; or 157 males to

The natural increase of the population during the year 1870 consisted, therefore, of 6009 males and 7090 females.

It is to be regretted that the Registrar's Annual Reports do not give more of those meteorological results with which the public records are now so fully and so ably records are now so fully and so ably supplied by the Government Astronomer not only from the head station at the Sydney Observatory, but from many stations in the interior and along the coasts. The present Report gives results for Sydney only, and these in a form and to an extent by no means satisfactory. The particulars below have been collected from the tables of the Statistical Register; and we are sorry to find that the returns from year to year are far

TABLE 1 .- MEAN SHADE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL. Temperature, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 10 years, 1. Sydney.... 63'9 62'4 62'1 62'8 62'47 2. Armidalc... — 60'3

3. Bathurst		-	_	55.4	-
4. Cape St		200.00	10000	100	9
George	i	61.7	61.3	61.8	_
5. Deniliquin		60 3	58.0		-
6. Eden	-	-	60.3	60:5	-
7. Kiandra	_	46.0	46:6	48.6	_
8. Kurrajong	. —	-		. 55.4	Ξ
9. Newcastle		64.4	54.1	63-7	_
10. Windser		-	-	64.5	
Mean of the	10 station	18	2	59:43	
or the					
RAINFALL	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1. Sydney		43-58	48-19	64-21 6	0.059
2. Bathurst		-	1	111.80	- 00.
3. Cape St			1/4		
George .		37:70	49-42	96 11.	_
4. Deniliquin			12:45		
6. Eden			26.57		
6. Kurrajong		0.115		111-80	10
7. Kiandra	_				_
8. Liverpool.		121115	. —	58-97	_
9. Newcastle	32.5	61-57	-	72.50	_
10. Windsor			40	52.51	_
And the state of the	A) -				

Mean of the 10 stations ...... 73-10 The mean shade temperature of Sydney, the average of ten years, is here given as 62.47; mean annual rainfall for the same period as 50-579 inches. The temperature of the year 1870 (62.8) was therefore slightly above the average; while the rainfall of that above the average; while the rainfall of that year (64.21 inches) exceeded the average by 14 inches, or about 28 per cent., confirming the impression generally entertained by old colo-nists, that the year 1870 was the rainiest within

The fragmentary character of the table re-The fragmentary character of the table restricts the comparison of localities to the one year 1870. In this aspect Windsor is the warmest place, and Kiandra by far the coolest. Windsor is warmer than the average of the ten places by 5-07 degrees; Kiandra colder than the average by 12-83 degrees. The difference between the temperature of Windsor and that of Kiandra is 18 degrees.

The heaviest rainfall last year occurred at

The heaviest rainfall last year occurred at Bathurst and Kurrajong, at each of which stations the year's fall was 111.8 inches. The

stations the year's fall was 111's inches. The lightest rainfall was at Deniliquin, 24 inches. Bathurst and Kurrajeng exceeded the year's average by 38.7 inches; Deniliquin was below it by 49 inches.

The numbers of marriages, births, and deaths registered in the colony during each of the last three years, with the estimated population in the middle of the respective years, ware as follows:

ere as follows :-TABLE 2.—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS IN New Sourit Wales.

New Sourit Wales.

1668. 1869.

Population 456,372 476,674

Marriages 3,736 3,799

Persons married 7,472 7,598

Births 18,485 19,243

Deaths 7,225 6,691

Express of births over 
 Deaths
 7,225
 6,691
 6,558

 Excess of births over deaths
 11,260
 12,552
 13,090

In each of the last two of these years there Solidated and new properties will be created.

Except in favourable situations, forty acres is not a sufficient area for a farm in this country, where a man and his family are dependent on the land. There is already too large a propor-

representing the net immigration, 11,617.

The proportions which the marriages, the births, and the deaths bore to the population were as under :-

TABLE 3.—To 1000 PERSONS LIVING. TABLE 3.—To 1000 PERSONS, LIVING.

Year. Persons Married. Births. Deaths,
1866. 10-6 40-3 17-5
1867. 16-6 41-7 19-7
1868. 16-4 40-5 15-8
1869. 16-0 40-5 14-1
1870. 15-6 39-8 13-3
Mean of 10 years 17-0 41-5 16-3
The differences between the rates of 1870 and those of the year preceding are but slight.
The rate of mortality in the year 1867 was exceptionally high throughout the colony; but setting that year aside, there is a steady diminution of the death-rate throughout, the rate

nution of the death-rate throughout, the rate of the last year being the lowest of all, and lower than the ten years' average by 3 per thousand.

thousand.

MARRIAGES.—The annual reports of the Registrar-General of England specify the ages of persons married; on this head our reports are silent. In England more males and more females are married between the ages of 21 and 25 than at any other time of life. The extremes are 15 and 80. The latest report we have shews that I boy and 31 girls were married at 15; and that, at the other extreme, 15 men and 1 woman were married at the mellow age of 80. It is to be regretted that we have no means of comparing our own matrimonial usages with these.

of the 7696 persons married last year, 568 men and 835 women signed the register with marks. That is to say, out of every thousand bridegrooms 148, and out of every thousand brides 217 signed with marks.

As this point is in some measure a test of the progress of education, we subjoin a table of the proportional numbers of mark-signatures through a series of years.

1000	MARRIA	ER TH	E PROP	ORTIO	N WHO	SIGNED	ı
			MARK 1	8.			ı
cars.		Males	. 1	Pemale	es	Mean.	ı
866		167		265		216	ı
8G7		148		229		188	١
808		164		239		201	L
869		150		233		191	ı
870		148	France	217.	******	182	ı
							ı
	1864-70	155		227		-191	ı
11	1861-63	181		286	******	233	l.
an o	f 10 years	148	2	256	nia.i	212	ı
5377	Control of the second		40.000				

The mean proportion of marks in the last five years was 191 per thousand against 233 in the previous five; a presumed improvement in the art of writing to the extent of 42 per thousand. The marks of last year were fewer than in any former year. In England, during the year 1868, the marks were 239 per 1000; in this colony, during the same year, they were

As regards the signatures of the respective As regards the signatures of the con-sexes, of 1000 men married in England, 200 reads works in this country, 148, Of 1000 made marks; in this country, 148. Of 1000 women married in England, 280 made marks; in this country, 217.

As regards different parts of the colony, the proportional numbers of marks were 209 in the provincial districts, 147 in the city of

Sydney, and 103 in the suburbs.

The differences between the several religious denominations were these: Marriages solemnized by the Roman Catholic Church had 25 per cent. of marks, the Church of England 17 per cent., the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists 14 per cent., the Presbyterians 12 per cent., the Congregationalists 10, the Bap-

Birris.—The numbers and proportions of legitimate and illegitimate births in the whole colony in each of the last three years were as

TABLE 4.—BIRTHS IN AND OUT OF WEDLOCK, IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
1868. 1869. 1870.
Legitimate 17,786 18,590 18,893
Illegitimate 699 743 756
Of 1000 Births: 

lower last year than in the year preceding, but exactly the same as in the year before that.

exactly the same as in the year before that.

The ratios of illegitimate births in the several parts of the colony were as follows:—

TABLE 5.—Proposition of LLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN SYDNEY AND OTHER PARTS OF THE COLONY.

Sydney Sydney Sydney Country In 1000 Births. City. Suburbs. Districts.

Year 1868 57 25 36

1869 55 23 30

1870 64 35 34 Mean of 10 years . . 57 26 33

The illegitimate births in England in the year 1868 were 59 per 1000 against 38 in New South Wales; in London 42 against 57 in the city of Sydney, and against 25 in the suburbs.

DEATHS .- The difference between Sydney and other parts of the colony, as regards the rate of mortality, is exhibited in the following

TABLE 6 .- Annual Rates of Mortality per 1000

ydney City ydney suburbs ountry districts	::	18.1	21.3	. 1870. 19:9 13:9 ., 11:8	19-1
hole colony	••	15.8	14.1	13.3	16-3

The death-rate has declined during the last two years in each locality. The increase of the ten years shows that to each ten thousand persons living, there die annually 243 in the city, 191 in the suburbs, and 142 in the country districts.

The table below presents a comparative view of the rates of marriage, birth, and death in New South Wales and some other parts of the world.
TABLE 7.—Mean Annual Rates of Marriage,

TABLE 7.—MEAN ANNUAL RATES OF BIRTH, AND DEATH to 1000 PERSONS I PERSONS I PERSONS Married.

New South Wales. 17.0 41.5

Europe.
United Kingdom. 16.5 35.8
Great Britain 16.4 34.2
England 10.5 33.7
Scotland 13.7 34.7
Ireland 15.5 35.3
France 15.9 26.2
Austria 16.9 40.5
Italy 15.0 37.6
Spain 37.6
Spain 7.0 10.10

or the death rates so low, as in New South Wales.

Wates.

\* The rates adopted in this article for the City and Suburbs of Sydney, and for the Country Districts, are based upon estimates in which it is assumed that the increase of the city and suburban population between the censuses of 1861 and 1871 was at the annual rates of 2.73 per cent. for the city, and 4.8 per cent. for the suburbs. The process works out results differing from the estimates in the Registrar-General's Report as follows: The population of the city on the 30th June. 1870, according to the Report, was 77,131; according to the above process 72,855; the opulation of the suburbs according to the Report, 33,38; according to the above process 56,807. The population of the country districts is, of course, the difference between that of the whole colony and that of Sydney and suburbs: this difference, according to the Report, is 363,162; according to the above process, 363,929.

INTERCOLONIAL CHESS MATCH BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—New South Walks versus Queens. Land.—This interesting confect was commenced on Agadry. The players assombled at the Telegraph Office shortly siter 10 o'clock. Unfortun telly, after a few moves had been tell-graphed or each side, the players were informed of the unvelcence news that the line was inforrupted, and play was not reaumed until 230 p.m., after which it was continued until 6 p.m., when, according to agreement, the players adjourned for refreshment. They sgain assembled at the Telegraph Office at 7.30, but owing to a severe thunderstorm at Murrurundi no further progress could be made with the match, therefore at 9 o'clock the players diperred. As regards the probable result of the much nobling can yet be said. The players wore paired as under 1-Board No. 1-New South Wales, Mr. T. Lea; Queensland, Mr. F. Aranis. Board No. 2-New South Wales, Mr. W. Bown; Queensland, Mr. Schofield. Beard No. 3-New South Wales, Mr. V. Bown; Queensland, Mr. E. Delpiton. Beard No. 4-New South Wales, Mr. F. Gibbse; Queensland, Mr. F. O. Darvall. Board No. 6-New South Wales, Mr. F. O. Darvall. Board No. 6-New South Wales, Mr. Dixon. Board No. 7-New South Nales, Mr. Dard No. 6-New South Wales, Mr. Schofield. Beard No. 4-New South Wales, Mr. F. Charles Mein kindly acted as the representative for New South Wales, Mr. J. Lippman performed the sum office for Queensland, Mr. Intin, of the Telegraph Department, rendered able assistance, and the committee are much indebted to Mr. P. II. Walker for his kind courteey and assistance. And the committee are much indebted to Mr. P. II. Walker for his kind Courteey and assistance. And the committee are much indebted to Mr. P. II. Walker for his kind Courteey and assistance, dare Not developed and the countries of the mich middle and well below. INTERCOLONIAL CHESS MATCH BY ELECTRIC FELEGRAPH.—NEW SOUTH WALES VERSUS QUEENS

sumed on Wednesday night, at 7 o'clock.

Collision.—About mid-day yesterday, while
Dr. Mofist was driving down South Head Road, a collision
took place near the tolibar between a patent-asfety and his
buggy. The cole came against the buggy with such violence
as to turn it over. Dr. Moffist escaped with a sovere
shaking. His coschiman got a cut on his forchoad. The
horse, becoming freed from the buggy, made his way bome.
The cal had Mr. Saul Samuel inside. With the exception
of the shock consequent upon the collision the ex-Treasurer
escaped injury.

of the shock consequent upon the collision the ex-Troauere escaped injury.

BANKEL—The new silk banner of the Sons of Temperance, Dayspring Division, No. 1, was painted by Mr. Andrew Terning. Its dimensions are ten feet by eight feet. It is blue silk, white border. In the control is the emblem of the order, representing an ornamental base of macenty, from which runs a copious stream of water; this is surmounted with the Australian coat, of arms and flage of the colony, England, and America. On the right are a mother and child; at their feet is a reclining harb, and overhead are two doves, to represent Love. On the left stands an old seldier of the Cromwellian time, armed, and with his foot on the ruins of time, to represent Fidelity. In the centre, over all, is an augal with wreath in hand, to represent Purity. The upper corners and head of the bance are filled with ornaments—gold scrolls bearing a silver ribbon with the name "Dayspring, Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance." The foreground is filled with fruit find flowers. In the centre of all is a pan of questr, with miners' tools. On the reverse side of the banner, or red silk, with white border, are gold scrolls and ornaments, with the "All-soning Eyo," under which is a waterfall, with the ricing sunspearing over it, as an emblem of the name of the Division. "The Day Spring," Underneath is the Triangle of White, Blue, and Red, on which is written "Love, Purity, and Fidelity." Beneath, as an emblem of Christianity, is the Holy Biblo—supported on a table of blue and gold. The two sides are occupied with aliver ribbens, on which are written two matter—"We strive to save," and, "United we stand."

MINING REGULATIONS.—A numerously

ribbons, on which are written two motics—"We strive to save, and, "United we shand."

Minning Recultations, — A numerously attended public meeting—about two thousand persons being present—was convened by the "bell" on Friday avaning, 22ad December (says the Guigong Guardian), to consider a lotter that day received from Mr. Church, M.P., with reference to the appointment of a delegate to assist two commissioners in drawing up a new code of mining regulations; if being centemplated by the Minister for Lands to have the new code compiled by three miners and two gold commissioners; the miners to be chosen from Guigong, Tambaroura, and Genfell. Mr. J. F. Plunkett was voted to the chair, and having clearly stated the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were moved and carried unanimously:—

1. "That this meeting is of opinion that, owing to the extent of this mining district, its population, and wealth, two delegates are the least that should represent the miners at the proposed conforme, to draw up new mining regulations, and that this meeting refuses to appoint a lesser number." Proposed by Mr. Adams, seconded by Mr. N. Sweeney.—"That the obalrman he suthorised, on behalf of this meeting, to communicate with Mr. Church, Ml. L.A., and transmit to him the forsegoing resolutions, with a view to his urging upon the Government the necessity of accoding to the expressed wishes of this meeting." The saveral speaker, all of whom have had practical experience of the defects of the existing regulations in clear and explicit language. The meeting was unanimous, and hasted with mining to assist in descring up the new mining laws. Practical experience alone was not sufficient; the delegates also should be able to draft regulations in clear and explicit language. The meeting was unanimous, and hasted till affect 18 o'clock—too late to enable us to report its proceedings earlier. [We learn by telegram that Mr. Enwisherme has been elected delegate for fill End and Tambaroora.]

DEATH! FROM INTEMPERANCE.—The following c

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—The following

MIS-STATEMENTS ADOUT AUSTRALIA.-If our MIS-STATEMENTS ADOUT AUSTRALIA.—If our Agent-general in England (observes the Argua) had done hothing else for us, one of hr. Verdon's most recent acts entitles him to general gratitude. He has attempted, and successfully, to prevent the issue by otherwise respectable publishers of text-books for children giving grossly insecurate information respecting Australia. According to some correspondence forwarded to the Government by the Nubla mail, it appears that Mr. Verdon wrote to Messre. Hatchard and Son, publishers, in London, complaining that in two publications of theirs, bearing a rocent date, vir., "Peep of Day" and "Far Off; or Australia, Africa, and America, described by a Lady," the statements made respecting Australia were incorrect in elmost every particular. The Messre, Hatchard immediately replied, admitting the inaccuracies and promising to communicate with the author, with a view to corrections in future oditions. It will be remembered that we drew attention to the gross mis-statements contained in these publications scene months ago. the gross mis-state some months ago.

some months ago.

MARTIAL MUSIC ON A KEROSENE TIN!—The Fiji Times of December 9th says:—On the occasion of the King's visit to the Parliament House on Wednesday last, he was eccorted by a small number of his own body-guard and a guard of honour composed of about forty of Misit's men under the command of his Excellency's son. These latter marched to beat of drum in a very soldier-like manner keeping goed step and time, and in white shirts and fringed sulus looked well. On arriving at Pariisment House the King's soldiers accompanied him to the building, but Misativ snen piled arran "accumdant artem" and remained in the readway. On H.B.M. Consul passing they imped to their arms, and drawn up in two lines presented arms as he passed, the Consul courteously responding. After the ceremony they again returned in the same order. They marched exceedingly well, but—tell it not in Gath—their drum was an empty kerosene tin, undisquised.

The PRICE OF MEAT WHEN COOKED.—A letter

After the effection they again returned in the same order. They marched exceedingly well, but—tell it not in Gath—their drum was an empty kerosens tin, undispristed.

THE PRICE OF MEAT WHEN COOKED.—A letter was addressed to the editor of the London Times by Mr. Edward Wilson, in reference to the cost of Australian proserved meat, and the cost of English grown meat when cooked, the result of an experiment that is quite as interesting to our readers as it must have been to those of the London Journal. Mr. Wilson writes:—"The other day I sent to one of your centemporaries the results of a little experiment I had made in a matter of considerable domestic interest; and from the comments made to me upon the calculation therein contained I feel sure that benefit might accrue in many households if you would allow me to bring the figures under the notice of your readers as well. In a comparison between the cost of butchors' meat purchased at the shops and preserved meat imported from Australia, your contemporary had quoted the difference at about two-thrids of the English price. My little experiment seemed to show that the difference was more nearly twice that smount. Wishing to know exactly what was the loss in cooking and what the proportion of bone in an ordinary joint, I had a leg of mutton weighed as it came from the butcher's, weighed again when reasted lift for the table, and I then had the meat accurately pared off, and it and the bone weighed again when reasted lift for the table, and I then had the meat accurately pared off, and it and the bone weighed again when roasted lift or the table, and I then had the meat accurately pared off, and it and the bone weighed again when roasted lift or the table, and I then had the meat accurately pared off, and it and the bone weighed again when roasted lift or the table, and I then had the meat accurately pred off, and it and the bone weighed again when roasted all to the table, and I then had the meat accurately pred off, and it and the bone weighed again when roasted li

BUSH Fires on the Bogan. — The Dubbo Dispatch states that a fearful fire is raging on the Bogan. Mr. Kerr's Waterloo Station, as far as grass is concerned, is entirely destroyed. Mr. Gilmoro is compelled to remove his stock for the same reason. When our informant left the Bogan the fire had just reached McPhillamy a.

# TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS

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GOULBURN. A CRICKET match, South v. West, will be played at Bathurst on the 5th and 6th instant.

David Masterton and Co., wholesale grocers, are

Thousands of people are holiday-making to-day. The places of amusement are crowded. The is splendid.

Money Wigram and Co.'s Blackwall ship Sussex, Money Wigram and Co. s Dischwan amp ousses, 1000 tons, Captain Collard, arrived off the Otway on Sunday. She went ashore at half-past 11 on Sunday Sunday. She went ashore at half-past 11 on Sunday night, about a mile and a half west of the Barwan Heads. At 0 o'clock this morning the tug Warhawk was in attendance taking off passengers, of whom there were forty-seven on board, and also forty-seven in the erew. The third mate and six seamen left the ship in a boat on Sunday night, to proceed to Queenseliff, and have not since been heard of. The passengers and crew were brought to Melbourne in the steam-tug Titan, which was sont out necessity. n the steam-tug Titan, which was sent out purposely In the steam-tug than, the Sussex has been abandoned, and lies outside the reef, half-filled with water. The liteboat conveyed the passengers from the ship to the tug. The vessel is a total wreck. Captain Collard mistook the flash light of the pilot boat for Shank light. The passengers are all well. Lighters are now being sent down to save the cargo,

if possible.

An interesting letter has been written by the Argus correspondent concerning the Eclipse expedition.

The Antiope leaves here with horses for the Indian

Joseph Thompson (the bookmaker) has suffered severe injuries from gas explosion.

A new Welsh Presbyterian Church was opened on Sunday.

ARRIVED.—You Yangs (s.), from Sydney.
V. R. C.—NEW YEAR'S DAY RACES.
There was a large attendance, about 15,000 persons being on the course. Everything passed off well. His Excellency the Governor was present, and was oudly cheered.

HUNDLE RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of 5 sore eigns each, h. ft., with 100 sovereigns added. About Mr. E. Jellett's b m Fair Nell, aged ...

Six of the entries weighed out. Moscow was made first favourite with Miss Constance next. The mare had the lead for three-quarters of a mile, and was then collared by Fair Nell, who also passed

was then collared by Fair Nell, who also passed Moscow and won by a length; Middy Ashore taking third place. Time—0 minutes 4 seconds.

Three-year Old Handicap, a handicap of 18 sovereigns each, h. ft., with 100 sovereigns added. One mile and a-half.

Mr. J. Brown's br. g. Jack Sprat

W. Filgate's b. f. Wild Briar ... J. Arthur's b. f. Fairy
C. S. King's b. c. Woodbine J. J. Miller's ch. c. The Irish King.

Five started, the Ace having been scratched. Irish King bolted leaving the other four well together as they passed the hill. At the "distance" Jack Sprat was let out and won easily by six lengths shead of Wild Briar. Fairy third. Time—2 minutes 51

Two-Year-Old Stakes, of 20 sovereigns each, h. ft., with 200 sovereigns added. Colts, \$ st. 10 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 5 lbs. Five furlongs.

Mr. Thomas Austin's b o Hercules, by Yattendon,

r. Thomas Austin's b c Hercuies, by Autention,
Nutcut
J. Thompson's b c King of the Ring, by Ace
of Clubs, Rose de Florence
P. Lewis' b c Blue Devils, by Kingston, Blue

Bell ... This was a splendid race, and was won by Hercules,

with King of the Ring second, and Blue Devils third.

Time—I minute 7 seconds.

Midsummer Handicap, a sweepstakes of 7 sovecigns each, half-forfeit, with 150 sovereigns added. For two years old and upwards. One mile and

Mr. H. J. Bowler's b. g. Valentine, 6 years J. Morrison's b. g. Albany, aged
J. Tait's ch. h. Detective, 5 years
This race was won easily by Valentine, in 2 minutes

reigns each, half-forfeit, with 150 sovereigns added.

About three miles. Mr. S. Harding's bl. g. Darkie, aged

W. P. Bowes's Dr. g. Babbler, aged
In this race only two horses were placed, the winner
having the race easily. Time—7 minutes.

Canterbury Stakes, of 10 sovereigns each, halfforfeit, with 200 sovereigns added. For three-year-olds, 7 st. 1 lb.; 4 years, 9 st.; 5 years, 9 st. 9 lbs.; 6 years and aged, 9 st. 13 lbs. Two miles and a half.

Mr. A. Saqui's b. h. Warrior, aged . . . . 1
T. J. Ryan's bl. h. Kinglisher, 4 years . . 2
On returning to scale Contessa was found to be
5 lbs. short, and was distanced. Time, 4 minutes \$6 £100 Plate. For three-year-olds, 7 st. 8 lbs. ; 4

The winner to be sold for 100 sovereigns. One mile Entrance, 1 sovereign each. Mr. H. J. Bowler's b. g. Valentine, 6 years

Tait's Pyrrhus and Detective. For the Cup there are 25 entries, including Lap-dog, Mermaid, The Ace, Warrior, Glencoe, King-

#### Saher, and Saladin. QUEENSCLIFF.

MONDAY.

Angives.—Tamar, from Launceston; Lorton Yale
(barque), from Mauritius; Louise (French brig), from Saigen, bound to Valparaise; Salacia barque), from Hongkong. At 6 p.m.—The Behar mail steamer),

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY. G. KISS .- At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness,

G. K18S.—At the Baraar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
W. FULLAGAR.—At his Vards, at 11, Fat Cattle.
W. FULLAGAR.—At his Vards, at 11, Fat Cattle.
HARHEON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At the New Central Yards, Homehouls, at 9.30, Fat Bullocks and Sheep; at Ellis and Go. 's Yards, at 12, Fat Wethers, 13, Staws, &c.
H. D. COCKBURN.—On the Ground, next Temperance Hall, Fit-street, at 2, Bulloing Materials.
W. FRICE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, General Drapers, Haberdashery, Slops, Hats, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Bran, Shamp, Barley, Meal.

Lattery Meals CO.—At their Mark, at 11, Hoasehold Farni-Mark and CO.—At their Mark, at 11, Hoasehold Farni-G. M. FITZ.—At his Homebush Yards, at 5.30, Fat Wethers. THE BALLIFF.—At the Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street, at non. Horse, Buggy, Harness, Office Furniture, &c. GIBSON AND MOSES.—At Rullway, Hay, Straw, Malze, Wood, &r.

&c. S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, at 9, Haw, Straw, &c. N. W. HAVEN.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10 Wood.

FATAL HORSE ACCIDENT.—The Wellington correspondent of the Dubbs Dispatch reports that Mr. Keightley held an inquiry, on 27th ultimo, into the cause of ceath of Mary O'Shea, aged 19. It appeared that she was riding on the racecourse, about 4 p.m., on the 26th, in company with Miss Rushby and Miss Mullampy, who were also on horseback. They were cantering. They suddenly saw two boys, a short distance, approaching than on horses going at racing speed. Miss O'Shea was unable to get her horse out of the racing track, and one boy was not able to pull up or guide his horse (a colc). The horses struck with great force, Miss O'Shea's failing and rolling over her, the boy's horse falling over both. Alse O'Shea and her horse, and throwing him a long we', coft. He occays with a chaking. Miss O'Shea, after being taken home, never rallied, but gradually sank, end died at 3 n.m., on the 27th. The finding was—Dis', from injuries accidentally received,

#### NEW YEAR'S DAY.

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IIS DAY.

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Drapert. n, Bhaips, old ParniNEW YEAR'S DAY.

There are few holidays more theroughly enjoyed than that which is he is declerate the opening year. Yesterday was no exception to the rule. The reports which follow show with what zest the people participated in tapletsures. Country people came to town in crowds by train, while citizens and substant recidents eought many pleasant nooks to city the inviguanting sea breeze or the milder country air. It will be observed that the places of amusement were all numerously attended, and that the entertainments provided were nearly all as varied as the tasks of the people. The tectotaliers had "a demonstration." Trained printrians, and would-be athletes, took part in naces, cricket, quotiz, and gymnastic exercises of various other kinds. A good deal of questionable gratification seems to have been derived from acrobatic performances at a height audicient to kill the performer, and some of his audicienc, in case of a false step. Between this and the "goose chase," and the climbing of greaty poles, there appears, he waver, to have been no lack of more rational enjoyment. In the evening the theatres were towed. The streets were busy until after midnight. To-day the ordinary duties of overyday life will be refund. Those who have observed the injunction to be truperate in all things will pursue their vocations with retexed vigour, and the few (comparatively) who are "enflering a recovery" may, perhaps, as many "a sadder and a wirer man" has done before them, not forget the lescoss of bitter experience. TATTERSALL'S ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

TATTERSALL'S ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

The Tattersall's New Year's Day Races, which came off yesterday, reflected the grentest credit upon all concerned, and although in a nearing sense the racing was not good, there was lots of sport. "The road" presented the usual saimsted appearance, and every description of volicile was presed into the service to convey lovers of the national sport to the service to convey lovers of the national sport to the service to convey lovers of the national sport to the service to entire the many counterstructions the attendance was all that could have been expected, and there could not have been less than 6000 persures on the course when the flag fell for the "Cup." As is usual with these meetings the general management was statisfactory, and pincetuality the order of the day. The judge, clerk of the scales, time-keeper, stowards, and other officials thoroughly understood and well performed their duties. An efficient Gorman band lent its sid to enliven the scene; and Host O'Brien, of Tattersall's, took every care that the innor man was well attended to. His Excellency the Governor was not present, and the southern end of the Grand Stand had a rather destrict appearance in consequence. The course was in capital order; and as there were no disputes or protects, the meeting must take rank amongst the most rejugable that have ever taken place. Mr. Horald, the Scentary, is described of all praise for the energetic manner in which he performed his many and troublesome duties, and he is, without doubt, the "right man in the right place. The handleapper is to be congratulated upon the result of his work, as the "latest" failed to pick the witner in any instance.

sereitary, is descring of an instance and account of the high place. The handleapper is to be congratulated upon the result of his work, as the "talent" failed to piok the witcher in any instance.

The starting was of the best, and to it, in a very great measure; is the success of the meeting to be attributed. Mr. Henfrey has always been a "master" with the flig, but upon this occasion he surpassed himself, as out of six rates he had five beautiful starts, and the sixth was only marred by Clansman getting so woll away. The Now Year's Gift field were very troublesome, and the starter found it beceased in the start was only marred by Clansman getting so woll away. The Now Year's Gift field were very troublesome, and the starter found it beceaseay to inflict these of £1 each upon J. Sherringbam, and Hunds, the riders of The Prophet and The Queck. Out of the eight nominations for the Randwick Eiskes, four came to the post. Eir Hercules and Aveline made the running to the turn, when the former was steadied, and Clansman ran into second place. Half-way up the distance Sir Hercules came again, and the filly shutting up like a box, Colly had to call on the cell, and he wou a prefty race by a lupth, from Sir Hercules. Aveline nover raced a yard when the finish came, and quite bore out the roputation about the running to the turn, and the possessent the heart of a mouse she exist due to the latest started as being the greatest coward that ever looked through a bridle, for had she possessent the heart of a mouse she exist on the late half mile. We have had many surprises in the racing world of late, but the victory of Johnny Buoker in the late had mile world for a long time. Helfore the warning bell rung Bylong had auch a hast of friends that she soon saw 2 to 1 and Paradise and The Quack wore by far the littlest of the lot, and the appearance of Captsin Cook reflected anything but credit upon his transer. The siventia and "Cook" were out of it from the foll of the flag, and was brought the first for the Markon and Fanny

age unit, 28 lbs. Ishiranco 17 services ball. half.
Mr.A. Town's ch c Clamman, 3 years, 7 st 5 lbs (Colley) ... 1T. Ivory's by Sir Hercules, aged, 9 st 5 lbs, including 5 lbs penalty (Willis)

A. Town's 51 Aveline, 5 years, 7 at 11 lbs, including 5 lbs penalty (Shiends)

A lower a faveline, 3 years, 7 at 11 lbs, including 5 lbs penalty (Shields)

Possible of a Acoline, 3 years, 7 at 9 lbs (Sherrisgham)

1 etiting: 3 to 1 on Avoline; 3 to 1 v. Clansman; 4 to 1 etiter of the others.

Without any delay an excellent start was effected, Sir Bercules, attended on by Avoline, being the first to carry his colours to the front. In: I very' spelding led past the stand, Avoline, Clansman, and Aconite following in order named.

No alteration took place until going along the, far side, when Avoline joined Sir Hercules, and the pair improving the pace raced up the hill till opposite the trainers' stand, where Avoline, lawing more foot than the gelding, get her head in Imat, and before reaching the home turn, Clansman slee passed Sir Hercules and went on second to his stable companion. Willis steadied his horse round the last turn, and when halfway up the straight, made a determined rush, and getting on terms with the filly, she compounded at ence, and Clansman who was on the outside had come to the rescue, which he did in fine style, and wen with plenty in hand by clear length from Sir Hercules; the Invortite a hed third, and Acostte four lengths off the fourth.

Time, 2 minutes 60 8-10 seconds.

Second Race.—Maiden Stakes of 6 severeigus each for staters, with 100 severeignes and the second staters.

Time, 2 minutes 50 8-10 seconds.

Escond Race.— Maiden Stakes of 6 sovereigns each for statters, with 100 sovereigns added, for all misiden horses, including winners of two-year-old stakes. Possities for winning after entrance, once, 5 lbs; twice or more, 7 lbs; second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the prize. Entrance, 22 sovereigns (no penalties for winners of two-year-old stakes). One mile and a half.

Mr. T. Lamont's che The Trophet, 3 years (3 lbs penalty and 2 over), 8 st 3 lbs (Stanley).

T. Stewart's b Prima, 7 years, 7 to 10 lbs (7 Sherringham) 2 ll. Harvey's be Nume, 2 years (5 lbs Denalty and 3 lbs over), 5 st 11 lbs (W. Sherringham) 2 nover), 5 st 11 lbs (W. Sherringham) 2 lbs (10 lbs (10 lbs)). Statter with the penalty and 3 lbs over), 5 st 11 lbs (W. Sherringham) 2 lbs (10 lbs). Statter 2 Arbert colt, 3 years, 7 at 2 lbs (10 lbs), 6 st 2 lbs (10 nonelly).

Betting: 3 to 2 on The Prophet; 2 de 1 lbs (10 lbs).

A. Town's bre wynstoy, 3 years, 7 st 9 lits (Dolley).

E. De Mestre's Archer colt, 3 years (1 be penalty), 6 st
2 lbs (Donnalty).

Betting: 3 to 2 on The Prophet; 2 to 1 v. Priam or
Archer colf.

Another excellent start sent the field away on
terms, TheProphet showing in advances for a
moment with Nemo and the Archer colt second
and third. When they had settled into their strides
Stonley pulled the favourite back, and Nomo, colt-like,
rushed to the front, and led past the stand, Wynstay and
Archer colt next, and Priam and The Prophet was tching
each ofter in the rear. No change took place as they
counded Cutta' turn, save that The Prophet was pulled back
further. At the seven furlong post Wynstay passed Nomo,
the ruck began to close up, and The Prophet was steadily
working his way through his horses. When going up the
hill The Prophet ran into second place, and as he
approached the bend ho got on terms with the leader,
and libe two "Warriors," raced right away from their
horses. Before negotiating the turn The Prophet ransumed
the command, and although Priam made a most determined
faish, the race was nover in doubt from the distances, and
the son of Pauline won rather comfortably at the end by a
length. Kerno, who was leat at the riside of the course,
was ridden home, and finished within six lengths of
Priam; the Archer colt ten lengths from Nomo fourth,
and Wynstay a bed last. Time, 2 minutes 48 seconds.

Third Race.—Tattersall's Club Cup of 175 sovereigns in
specie, added to a handleap sweepstakes of 16 severeigns
from the prize; weights on the 10th November; the
student of any handleap theracter to carry 5 lbs.; two or
more, 7 lbs, extra. Entranos, 6 sovereigns. Two miles.

Mr. J. Oronruc's g g Johnny Smoker, aged, 6 at 7 lbs (M. Thompson T. Ivory's ch m Paupy, 16 years, 5 at 16 lbs (W. Sherringham)

J. Thit's b h The Quack, 5 years, 7 at 1 lb, including 5 lbs penalty (Coleman)

Theory's chim Pappy, to years, 5 at 10 ibs (W. Sherringham)

Anni)

Theory's chim Pappy, to years, 5 at 10 ibs (W. Sherringham)

A "Joseph By Calendam, 4 years, 6 at 4 ibs, (Beyan)

Theory's chim Paradise, 5 years, 7 at 11 ib, including 5 ibs

3 A. Town's be Vauban, 4 years, 6 at 4 ibs (Beyan)

Theory's chim Paradise, 5 years, 7 at 4 ibs (Beyan)

A Town's be water and the paper of the theory's chim Paradise, 5 years, 7 at 4 ibs (Betting)

A Coherot's chi Laptain Cook, 5 years, 7 at 4 ibs (Betting)

Betting: 2 to 1 v. Bylong, 3 to 1 och v. l'aradise and Vauban, 4 to 1 v. The Quack, 5 to 1 v. Johnny Smoker, and 10 or 12 to 1 v. Fanny.

After a couple of breaksaway had taken place, Mr. Henfrey was again fortunate in souding his horeas away, and when the flag was lowered, they were all well ingother, save Captain Crok, who bus some half dozon lengths. The colours of Vauban, Fanny, and The Quack were the most prominent as they settled into their places, and Bylong and Captain Cook acting as whippers-in. Before reaching the turn Vauban and Fancy wore clear of the others, and were evidently bent upon forcing the puce for their respective stable companions. The cheanut mare led Vauban a length as he passed the stand; Paradise, Johnny Smoker, Bylong, and Captain Cook next in order, and the two latter already in trouble and out of the race. The pace warmed as they raced by the two mile post, Vauban and Fancy still cutting at each other. Hore Paradise felt aff, and "Smoker" ran into fourth place, whilst The Quack made a great effort to get up, but a few strides further on be held out signals of distress, and it looked as thruber on be held ut signals of distress, and it looked as thruber on be held out signals of distress, and it looked as thruber on be held ut signals of distress, and it looked as thruber on be held ut signals of distress, and it looked as thruber on be held ut signals of distress, and it looked as thruber on be held ut signals of distress, and it looked as though the two light weights were going to figh

fr. M. Scott's g R acquee, b years, 250, 7st 2 lbs (Saleids)...
A. Town's b c Brighton, 3 years, 250, 7st 2 lbs (Saleids)...
Braddick's b g Kono, aged, 250, 3st 3 lbs (Braddick)...
Steenson's ch h Alarm, 4 years, 230, 7st 12 lbs (Hands).
C. Jonas's ch g Faginere, nged, 250, 8st 3 lbs (F. Hennett).
Betting: Even on Brighton; 2 to I v. Kelpie; 4 to

be declared on the course as soon as possible after the New Year's Gift has been run for. Entrance free. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. A. Town's bir Paradise, 5 years, 7 at 7 ibs (Colley)

A. Town's che Clausman, 5 years, 6 at 3 ibs (Bryan)

J. Osborne's gr Johnny Smoker, 7, at 7 ibs (Colley)

A. Town's che Clausman, 5 years, 6 at 3 ibs (Bryan)

J. Osborne's gr Johnny Smoker, 7, at 7 ibs (Golley)

Mr. Eod's gr Keiple, 5 yrs, 6 at 12 ibs, 3 at 2 ibs

The Count 8 at 12 ibs, Bylong 6 at 12 ibs, The Quack

7 at 2 ibs, Vauhan 6 at 6 ibs, Aveline 5 at 2 ibs, Circa 5 at

7 ibs, Index 6 at 7 ibs, Sir Hercules 6 at 3 ibs, Black Star

5 at 7 ibs, Brighton 6 at 9 ibs, and Swordsman 6 at 8 ibs, and 5 at 7 ibs, Brighton 5 at 9 ibs, and Swordsman 6 at 8 ibs, were scratched.

Betting: 6 to 4, and at last 2 to 1 on Johnny Smoker, 3 to 1 v. Ciansman, 4 to 1 v. Paradise.

After one or two attempts, the signal was given to a rather indifferent start, Clausman having an advantage, which he speedily increased till be led by three lengths as he negotiated the "gate turn," Johnny Smoker lying second, Captain Cook third, and Paradise fourth. As soon as the pace mended "Cook" rotired to the row for ever, and Paradise went on second to the brother to Sir William, Emoker and Kono being next. The running he had made told upon the cold as he sacended the hill, and Johnny Smoker and Paradise coming logether he gave place to them as they swept into the struights. Here the whip was in demand to keep the Cup winner in his place, but the daughter of Lord of the Hill had too much foot, and coming away when within the distance won a pretty race by about three lengths. Kelpie came with a great rush at the end, as did also Classman, who was on the inside, and the frie made a splendid finish for the places, the judge placing Classman. second, and Johnny Smoker third. Kelpie an excellent fourth, and "Cook" again besten of. Time, 2 uninutes 16 seconds.

spenniu initial for the places, the judge placing Clausman second, and Johnny Smoker third. Kelpie an excellent fourth, and "Cook" again beaten off. Time, 2 minutes 16 seconds.

HIGHLAND GATHERING.

The festivities of New Year's Day would be incomplete without a "Highland Gathering." There were, yesterday, numerous anumements elsewhere to attact the holiday-making folks, but the programme at the Albort Ground was sufficiently liberal to ensure a large attendance. The weather was most favourable for outdoor apports, being fine with a cool breeze. At 10 c'clock the "buses commenced running to the ground, conveying a large number of people to Redfern; and at 2 c'clock there could not have been less than 10,600 people present at the sports. In addition to the races and other ovents in the programme, there was no and of anumement within the enclosure. Punch and Judy attracted large crows during the day, and the "merry-go-round" was also well patronised. Several entryrising proprietors of dankeys obtained admission to the ground with their stud, and conducted a profitable business. By invitation of the committee, the boys from the Vernon training ship were present, and attracted a good deal of attention, their demeanour being most crotiting. A large number of Volunteers and Highlanders, in uniform, attended the sports. The spectators were orderly, and in no single instance was it found necessary to call in the police. The Grand Stand (from which an excellent view of the anuscents could be obtained) was tolerably well crowded. The Volunteer Band was stationed within the enclosure, and played various popular selections. The Scottish airs, rels, and Highland flings, were also performed by the bag-plpe players, so that there was plenty of music appropriate to the character of the gathering. Refreshment booths were erected on the ground for the convenience of visitors, and the foundation were in full play, giving an inexhaustible supply of water. In the payline the caloring was placed in the hands of Mr. Gannon, of the Ox

Hall
Higgins
M'Evey
QUARTER-MILE RAGE—(Handicap.)
Gordon
Potts
Harvey
Pitat Race, quarter of a mile (in divisions). Ist prizo, £3:
2nd, £1; 3rd, 10s. For seamen of all nations, either men-of-war's men, or those belonging to the merchant service. Entrance free.

In addition to the above prizes, a further sum of £1, and 16s., for the two seamen who are dressed in the most comical costume.

Sparks
This proved a laughable race, the "tars" exhibiting a most 1-mentable want of training. Sparks woo easily. Flynn made a determined attempt to come up, but the pace at the start being "killing" he was forced to succumb, and tottered home a bad second. The third and fourth mon putting on one side all antagonistic feeling walked arm in arm to the winning-post, and made an atmeable and incideputable dead heat for third place.

A prize was given to the seaman who appeared in the most gratesque costume. Three entered the course; and there was certainly no distinction to be made in the dresses in point of extravagence. They were all most ridiculously got up, and were greeted with roars of laughter has they sirulled with the greatest nonehal-nee round the enclosure. The prize was divided between the men.

Denkey Race (two events).

1st Event.—The last and second last to win. 1st prize, £1: 2nd, 16s cft.

Entrances free for these two events. Any donkey being entered for the first race must also compete in the second event.

F. Fewings
F. Hanbett
This race was also provocative of the greatest anusement. Three came to the past, and the animals, after exhibiting a decided difference of opinion as to the best course to pursue, got away to a bad start. The whalobone (to use a sporting phrace) was out at an early period of the running without much improvement in the pace. After a good deal of difficulty, however, one of the donkeys got past the past and won the race, the second and third reschung the post and won the race, the second and third reschung the post and won the race, the second and third reschung the post and won the race,

let prize, £1 is.; 2nd, 10s. Entrance, free.

Sparks
Coghlan
There were only a few competitors for this event.
Grand Medicy Race.—Guarter of a mile handicap. Ist
prize, £1 10s.; 2nd, 15s.; 3rd, 10s.
It was impossible for the judges te give a decision in this
race, the rules having been broken in several instances.
The event, however, was decided by a handicap race of 160
yards, which resulted as follows:—
H. Thompson, 7 yards
G. M. Summerfield, 10 yards
J. Seneghan, 10 yards
J. Seneghan, 10 yards
The race was a good one, and proved the judgment displayed in the handicap.
Sallors Hornpipe, 1st prize, £1 i0s; 2nd, 15s. Entrance, free.

Major
Macklin
Bayonet Exercise, for Volunteers.
For this prize, No. 1 Company D. E. H. proved the victors. The exercises were gone through in a manner reflecting the greatest credit upon the efficiency not only of No. 1, but the other competing companies
Highland Dancing, "Reels" Highland Piping.
J. Ramssung—Major and Jackson equal.
Bicycle Race (handicap.)—1 mile. 1st prize, £3; 2nd, £2; 3rd, £1. Entrance, 1s.
J. Montgomery
W. Howes
P. Davidson
Montgomery and Howes were passing Scanes, opposite the grand stand, the second time round, when Howes and Scanes came into collision. Howes, however, continued the race, and cames in second.

Walking Match, 3tl comers, 1; mile (handicap). 1st prize, £3; second, £1 10s. Entrance, 1s.
J. Finn, 10 yards
J. Forest was won by Major, there being but one other competitor.

Teesing the Caber.—1st prize, £1 10s.: 2nd, 15s. Entrance, 1s.
Pervence

Highland Bancing, Gillie Callum.
This event was won by Major, there being but one other competitor.
Toesing the Caber.—Ist prize, £1 10s.: 2nd, 15s. Entrance, 1s.

F. Ferguson

W. Ferguson

Y. Ferguson

Flat Steer, Highland Brigade. 150 yards handleap. 1st prize, £2 2s.: 2nd, 15s; 3rd, 10s; 6d. Five to compete, or no second and third prizes. Entrance, 1s.

T. Adamson, scratch

J. Morrise, 7 yards

T. Allston (post entry)

Pole Vaulting.—Ist prize, £1 10s.; 2nd, 10s. Four to compete or no second prize, 4 Entrance, 1s.

T. Ferguson, 8 feet 9 inches

A. Toby, 8 feet 7 inches

T. Ferguson, 8 feet 9 inches

A. Toby, 8 feet 7 inches

There were several other competitors in this event, but they retired, being tunble to continue the contest with Ferguson and Toby, the former of whom cleared 9 feet after the event was decided.

Denkey Race. 2nd event.—Ist prize, £1; 2nd, 10s. 6d.
The last and second last denkey to win. Entrance free. In this race an unlimited application of heels fand hands was necessary to got the animals into a respectable canter, but even then the long-eard beats axishited a tendency to back into the fence. The race eventually came to a termination; and the prizes were divided amongs; the competitors,

SYNNEY MORNING HERBALD. TURBSDAY, JANUÁRY 2, 1892.

See that of a part to see a common control of the common c

addrese.—
"To his Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore, "To his Excellency the Right Honorable of the colony of New South Wales, arall ocarelyses, the Sous's of Temperance of New Bouth Wales, arall ocarelyses of this amplical and the Mally are about to leave our shores, we, the Sous's of Temperance of New Bouth Wales, arall ocarelyses of this amplical and to the high appreciation in which we hold your services on behalf of the various moral and social reforms in coancetion, with the colony over which you have been called upon to preside. And while we regret your departure forms in coancetion, with the colony over which you have been called upon to preside. And while we regret your departure form on the midst, we trust and family. Hearther, we sincerely hope that, should your lordship be called upon to preside over the destinies of another land, the same kindly resistons may exist between ruler and people, whilch have in this colony proved so advantageous to your Excellency and inally many happy returns of the day, and venture to re-express the sentiment so beautifully embodied in the ritual of our order—" May your canne be fulled joy to others, and when your own har shall set at life's closs, may it set as sets the sentiment of the senting of the set of the senting of the senting of the set of the senting of the senting of the set of the senting of the senting of the senting of the sen

And general arrangements of tho various committees were commendable, and the festival passed off very successfully. It is estimated that the total number present was about 10,000.

RAHLWAY EXCURSIONS.—No organised body of excursionists left Sydney by the railway, yesterday, to ruralise and to picnic in the country, for a fow hours, and then return to Sydney; but numerous families and individuals availing themselves of the liberal arrangements of the railway authorities went into the country just for a change, most of them coming back into town at nightfall. The great rush along the line was the inread of cheery visitors from the interior, who poured into Sydney in great numbers, and in high good humour. Many hundreds came down by the ordinary trains from the westward, and from the Richmond Branch line; most of whom, by their roseites, and sober and comfortable appearance, assemed to be hastening to the grand temperance demonstration which was to beneficially influence the incorrigible inchristes, who must be lectured both by precept and example until they forswear strong drink and flearn to "live cleanly." With these excursionists also came soveral holiday folks, who had been sway from the dust and heat of the city since Saturday night. Towards 10 c'olock, the Railway terminus was all alive with people expecting the Southern train, which came in very soon after its appointed hour, beavily leaded with passengers. Many of those had come down all the way from Goulburn. There were ten have cattle-pens full of these excursionists, and short ten ordinary carriages. Most of the travellers by the trucks appeared to be as lively as crickets; the young mon and boys favouring the assembled crowd with highly correct initiations of cries of calves and sheep—obviously as a pleasant allusion to the nature of the accummodation provided. The railway officials bustled about and saw that everything went on just as it should go; and the orderly and respectable character of the crowd rendered their routine of duty as light and agre

From Manila, under date 10th November, we hear that the James Hannell sailed for Sydney on 27th November, with 9600 piculs sugar, 32 piculs cordage. The Janet Dalgleish was loading sugar for this port at IIo IIo. The Wressel Castle and Greyhound had both cleared for Melbourne, with 11,391 piculs sugar, 150,000 cigars, 1360 piculs hemp, 49 piculs cordage. Of the market, Messrs. Russell and Sturgis report:—

was loading sugar for this port at Io Io. The window which "Trockistments" had previously reacted.

INSULT TO THE BRITISH CONSUL AT FIII.

(From the 29's Times of December 2).

A Lincipy and traded public menting to consided the rights of Fiftish subjects, as connocted with recont occarrences, was had has right, at Keyers at Isolator. At the control occarrences, was had has right, at Keyers at Isolator. At the control occarrences, was had has right, at Keyers at Isolator. At the Charles was the control occarrences, was had have sight, at Keyers at Isolator. At the Charles was the control of the control occarrences, was had have stiff the control occarrences. The charles are designed to the control occarrences and the Charles and the Charles

PRINCE BISMARK AND COUNT BENEDETTI, | 26th of August, when the demand for Belgium (From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE controversy between Prince Bismark and Count Benedetti has, at all events for England, something more than a historical interest. If the proposal to annex Belgium to France came the proposal to annex Belgium to France came in the first instance from Napoleon III., and was merely listened to by Prussia as a matter of diplomatic courtesy, it may fairly be argued that the danger was at an end when the scheming brain in which the project had birth ceased to determine the policy of France. If, on the other hand, the proposal was originally one by which Prince Bismark sought to facilitate the which frince Bismark sought to inclinate the carrying out of his own projects, the danger is not necessarily over. At present, no doubt, France is not worth conciliating. But it would be rash to say that no turn of the European wheel can again make her worth conciliating. Let us suppose, for example, that Germany is threatened on the side of Russia, and sees that the action of Russia, and sees that the action of Russia will be greatly influenced by her suc-cess or non-success in securing France as an ally. In that case Germany would once more be in the position of wishing to buy off France. It is quite certain that she would not be willing to give back Alsace, and very improbable that she would allow France to have Luxemburg. The only remaining alternative would be to give her Belgium. If, therefore, the idea give her Belgium. If, therefore, the idea occurred to Prince Bismark in 1866, it is not at all improbable that it may occur to him again course of the next ten years. The answer to Count Benedetti given in the

German official journal seems generally to have

Prince

been accepted as absolutely conclusive.

Bismark is supposed to have confuted the late French Ambassador out of the archives of his own Government. When, however, the despatches quoted in the German account of the negotiations come to be set side by side with the statements made in "Ma Mission on Prusse," sundry gaps present themselves in the narrative, and some apparent contradictions disappear. In the first place, Prince Bismark begins his refutation in August, 1866. He takes no notice whatever of certain communications from Count Benedetti to the French Government in June and July of the same year. Yet, unless the despatches of the 4th June, 1866, and the July, 1866, which Count Benedetti gives in his book, are forgeries, or Prince mark was strangely unfortunate in expressing his meaning, there had been a reference to compensation to France out of non-German territory at least two months before the datethe 16th of August—at which Prince Bismark says the question of Belgium was first mentioned. In the despatch of the 4th of June Count Benedetti tells M. Drouyn de Lhuys that he inferred from Count Bismark's conversations that the King would never be brought to assent to the cession of any portion of the actual territory of Prussia. "Les compensations qu'il pourrait y avoir lieu d'offrir à la France devraient être prises partout où on parle français sur sa frontière." Count Benedetti then says that Bismark had added that it might not be impossible to induce the King to abandon the banks of the Upper Moselle, which, joined to Luxemburg, would give France a satisfactory frontier. "I contented myself," he goes on, with replying that Luxemburg was no more a property without an owner than Belgium and certain cantons of Switzerland; and not wishing to accept a discussion upon these eventualities, nor to let it be supposed that combinations could have any chance of being considered at Paris, I breke off the conversa-This description of the direction in which France might find compensation, as one "of on parle Français sur sa frontière seems to point to Belgium; and the fact of Count Benedetti making the objection that Luxemburg stood on the same footing as Belgium and "certain cantons of Switzerland"—not Switzerland generally -is, to say the least, consistent with the theory that the annexation of Luxemburg was only one out of several similar proposals which had been suggested to him by Prince Bismark. This, it must be remembered, was as early as On the 15th of July Benedetti describes a conversation with Prince Bismark in which the latter addressed himself to, prove that the defeat of Austria allowed France and Prussia to modify their territorial position. Count Benedetti, according to his own account, answered that under existing treaties such a policy would precipitate the very war which Prussia was anxious to avert. Prince Bismark replied that France and Prussia, if united and determined to resettle their several frontiers by solemn mutual engogements, "would henceforth be in a posion to arrange such matters without fear of encountering any armed resistance either from England or Russia." It can hardly be doubted that Count Benedetti did on the dates above given detail these conversations to the French Government; and considering the correctness of his version of the views of Prussia on other for misrepresenting them on this point, it seems equally improbable that the conversations did not actually take place.

In the next place it is not correct to say that Count Benedetti "endeavours to mix up two distinct phases of the protracted negotiations which the president of the Prussian Ministry conducted with him through several years."
On the contrary, he distinguishes between the two phases much as the German Government does. So far is he from attempting "to refer the letters discovered in the Tuileries and already published exclusively" to the demand cession of German territory made on the 5th and 7th of August, that he makes it a great point in his argument that the latter of these letters—that from the Emperor to M. Rouher on the 26th of August-refers to the demand for Belgium. Count Benedetti's own summary of the negotiations is this: On the 5th of August he demanded the cession of Mayence and the left bank of the Upper Rhinc. By en withdrawn, a shown by the Emperor's letter to M. de avalette. On the 26th the Emperor authorized Count Benedetti "to accept in principle."
"Accept what?" says the Count: "Evidently a combination which had been offered to us far as this, then, the article in the German official journal does not affect Count Benedetti's accuracy. He says that in June and July Prince Bismark hadhinted at a cession of Belgium to France. Upon this point the German writer is silent. He next says that, in spite of what he had told his Government, they decided on making a demand for German territory which was afterwards withdrawn. On this point the two statements are agreed. he was authorised to conclude a certain treaty about Belgium, with some modifications, the introduction of which being unpalatable to Prussia, ultimately led to the project being abandoned. There is nothing inconsistent with this in the German account of the matter. The discrepancy relates to the period between the 12th of August, by which date the demand for Mayence had been withdrawn, and the

was accepted as a basis for negotiation. Count Benedetti's story is that on some day during this interval he took down the terms of the proposed treaty from Prince Bismark's dicta-tion, and that it was this proposal which he was authorised to "accept in principle." Here he German Government come in with despatch from the French Government to M. Benedetti, dated the 16th of August, in which he is instructed to negotiate a treaty for the cession of Belgium. The inference the the cession of Belgium. The inference the German Government intend to be drawn from this is that Count Benedetti's statement about taking down the project from Prince Bismark's dictation is a pure invention. But this, though possible, is not a necessary inference. Ever Count Benedetti had done so the formal propossible, is posal of the treaty would still have naturally come from France, since it was France, not Prussia, who had an immediate interest ir cluding it. It is conceivable, therefore, to say the least, that Count Benedetti, immediately on ascertaining that the demand for Mayence wor not be granted, resumed his conversations with Bismark relative to some Prince sation in another direction, that took down the proposed treaty from the Prince's dictation, that he telegraphed the substance of this draft to Paris as constituting the terms to which Prussia would assent, ar that the despatch of the 16th of August, which it may be observed the German official journa does not reproduce in full, was sent in answer to his telegram. According to this theory, the steps in the process would be these. In June and July Prince Bismark hints at the annexation of Releium to Eventual Prince Best Personal Processing Belgium to France. Early in August France demands Mayence, but, finding there is no chance of obtaining it, withdraws the demand. Count Benedetti then reverts to Prince Bis-mark's former hints, reduces them to shape at his dictation, and tells his Government that if they like to ask for Belgium they may get it. The Emperor catches at this, and in the despatch of the 16th of August gives formal instructions to Count Benedetti to negotiate on this basis. In this way the despatch now made public by the German Government would merely supply an omission in Count Benedetti's narrative: If Prince Bismark wishes it to be understood that the first mention of the cession of Belgium was in this despatch, he will have to explain the references to the subject attri-buted to him in Count Benedetti's correspondence of the 4th of June and the 15th

Our own statesmen may find food for grave effection in all this. That in 1866 Belgium was the object of an unscrupulous bargain has not been disproved, and it is very doubtful whether it can be disproved. That it may be the object of a similar bargain again is quite possible, since conditions similar to those which suggested the former plot are not unlikely to re have been caught unprepared. It will be the fault of her rulers if she is caught unprepare

THE HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

( From the Spectator.) Tue meeting at Leeds for the furtherance of genuine University education for women may, we hope, result in the speedy subscription of the few thousand pounds necessary for the erection of the requisite buildings in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. There is too much dispersion in the excellent educational aims and aspirations of the present day. Good people are so dis-tracted with the variety of claims on them and the number of points at which their sympathics are appealed to, and effectually appealed to, for moral and material aid, that they are scarcely able to apprehend the proportionate important of the objects so placed before them, and the there is a real danger of the very best aims fail-ing for want of coherent and sustained support. Hence we wish to put this clearly to our readers,—that the primary condition of all ultimate success in the movement not only for a better and more complete system of education for girls, but also for all such changes in our social system as may be adapted to c women the opportunity of a larger and life, is the thorough intellectual discipline of as many women as may be willing and able to go through such a training, with a view to forming a highly cultivated class of women, to whom we may subsequently look as competent to furnish both scientific teachers for the highest schools, and even, when not engaged in the profession of education, authorities of weight on all those social difficulties to which we have referred. For two points we take to be quite clear .- that the movement for the education of en must more or less owe its success to the steadily applied influence of women, or, at least, will succeed vastly less rapidly and less com-pletely if women of influence are not found to guide and urge it on, than it will if they are; and next, that such influence will never b it ought to be unless those who lead in these matters are really of a calibre to win the full respect and confidence of the public to whom they will have to appeal. If these two points are indisputable,-and we hope to show that they arc,—then the first and most essential of all conditions for improving the position of women in the social scale is the immediate and earnest attempt to open the very highest opportunities of education to all women so placed as to be able and anxious to avail themselves of the

Now is either of these points really in degree doubtful? Can there be a question that while the thoroughly educated woman is, so to speak, the unknown-not to say the imaginary quantity of the social problem, there never or can be a proper attention paid to the elementary education of , much less to the more difficult questions on which the opinions of the day are so crude and so much divided? In the first place, girls' schools, though they may be partly—and only partly—taught by men, must always be superintended by women; and the teaching will never be good unless the superintendence is keen and instructed. Then the tutorial element in the education of girls—that more familiar in-tellectual discipline which is not given in the class-room, but in the discussion which takes place with respect to the lecture-can hardly ever be properly provided except by women.
There could be no possibility of giving that
minute and vigilant and personal care to the
intellectual progress of girls which is needed to
bring them up to the studies of their class, to keep their interests freshly awake upon them. if men were to be their only teachers. Then, again, unless the mothers are thoroughly educated, we may be quite sure that the daughters' education will never be tested as it ought to be. Let the fathers be what they may, they will never be quite free from the impression that a woman will best understand what is most needful for her girls. Those who hold most strongly that there is a natural division between the intellectual and moral needs of the races, ought also to hold most strongly that the woman should be highly cultivated; for if there be, as we too hold, any

such broad natural division, the best educated members of the one sex can never appreciate perfectly the deficiencies of the other, and the ufferings to which those deficiencies give rise. Nothing can be more illogical than to assert, as some men do, the immutable distinction intellectual and moral sex, and yet grudge to somen the advantage of a highly educated class women the advantage of their own sex. The very position taken by such persons is in itself a confession that the most refined men cannot adequately judge for women in the matter; and if so, then what is more obvious than that you should get as speedily as possible a class of women suffi-ciently educated on every side of their minds to supply the deficiency.

And again, apart from the question of education in the narrower sense, on what do we

want more light than on the capacities or inca-

want more light than on the capacities or inca-pacities of women for various branches of social and professional work? On what points are we more clearly in need of new and finer judg-ments, than on the various painful and difficult social questions into which some women have social questions into which some women have lately rushed with such ill-advised and ostentatiously precipitate zeal? Can it be doubted that these women have gravely prejudiced the true interests of their sex by the impression which they have created of wild prejudice and fanatical intolerance? If they have taken up as reliable there for the property taken up as reliable to the form of the property taken up as reliable to the form of the property taken up as reliable to the property taken to the proper have taken up, as probably they often have, by mere instinct, the right cause, they have done mere instinct, the right cause, they have done it infinitely more injury than they would by their advocacy of the opposite cause,—and solely, purely, for want of a trained judicial intellect, for inability to suspend their judgment till they have heard all, for conspicuous,—and what would have been in men of the same calibre—discrepted want of fairness. Yet this has not disgraceful, want of fairness. Yet this has not been their fault. It is the mere inevitable result of defective education, of the absence of that faculty for duly weighing all that can be said, which is never acquired without the discipline of a thorough education, and is rarely if ever inherited. There can doubt that on many of the most delicate and difficult questions involved in our moder civilization, we greatly need the fine judgment of really educated women, but are very far in deed from needing those impetuous prejudices of half-educated women which at present we too often get in its place. People sometimes pretend to fear that with a highly educated class of women, we shall have a dangerous and revolutionary social influence. Now we ourselves are not entirely without fear that women as they are, with vehement philanthropic impulses and little educated judgment, may sometimes exer-cise a dangerous and revolutionary influence on pending questions. But who ever heard of high aking any class more rash and revolu tionary? Is it not the common-place of political observation that the highest masculine culture of the country is far too cautious and conservative? Do the Universities,—even the London University, youngest and most radical of the University constituencies,-elect revolutionary agitators? Do not one and all incline f o conspicuously to reactionary notabilities? What folly, then, for Conservatives as such to deprecate the higher education of women!
If, as is often said, women are in all things more conservative than men, and if the me onservative of men are the men whose intellectual culture has been pushed the highest, all analogy should teach us that in producing a highly-cultivated class of women, we are producing not a revolutionary agency of dangerous destructiveness, but a conservative agency dangerous, if dangerous at all, for the strength of its probable attachment to the past. The argument should certainly lie in the mouth of Radicals rather than in that of Conservatives that high education for women is to be distrusted. Luckily, however, such an argument would so ill become such a party that that is not really formidable. Still it can never reasonably be advanced by those who profess

panic fear of innovation.

If, then, what we need, both for the sake of the adequate education of girls, and for the sake of a higher judgment on our most difficult social problems, is a really highly cultivated class of women—the energies of all who desire that result should, we maintain, be given to aid and advance the one institution which alone at present really provides a true Uni-versity education for them. The Ladies' Colleges in the great towns are admirable secondary schools. The classes at Edinburgh and in London -we call attention with th greatest pleasure to the new prospectus of the Ladies' Classes in University College, London, -are capital educational influences of their kind; but as they are not shaped into any curriculum of study, as their value is not tested by any body of external examiners, and as they are not accompanied by any system of tutorial aid and inspection, they cannot claim to do in any degree the kind of work which the Ladies' College now at Hitchin, and soon, we hope, to be removed to the more immediate neighbourhood of Cambridge, accomplishes. Therefore we say that those who take a pro-found interest in the various questions affecting women's place in society should now concentrate their efforts on this one object,—to raise a real university for women, where opportunities in all respects such as are open at the universities to young men are granted to women,
—where they have the invaluable intellectual freedom of separate sitting-rooms, the constant aid and superintendence of tutors, the stimulus of good professorial lectures, and the advantage, edge and their progress periodically tested by the most thorough scrutiny from outside. Let us get this one point settled before we disperse our efforts again over a wide surface. Let us raise the few thousand pounds adequate for the establishment of one good Women's University, and we shall have set on foot a movement that and we shall have set on foot a movement that will soon propagate itself in a hundred different directions for the helping and healing of Eng-lishwomen and, through Englishwomen, of Englishmen. The Women's University is the first great step to be accomplished by all who wish to see the rapid progress of Women's Education, and to avail themselves of the highest calibre of women's judgment in decid-ing on those various great social issues of the in which women are most directly and powerfully interested.

NIHILISTS AND COMMUNISTS.

(From the Saturday Review.) THE Nihilists who have lately been prosecuted in Russia resemble the Socialists of Western Europe only in their subversive doctrines. The object of the International Society, of the Land and Labour League, and of the numerous rery clubs of London, Paris, and is not merely to annihilate existing volutionary clubs institutions, but to substitute for the actual and historical state of society a paradise or Utopia adapted exclusively to the convenience of workmen. The Nihilist, as the name of the ect implies, concern themselves exclusively with abolition; and French theorists may envy and admire the precision and consistency with which they draw irrefragable and monstrous conclusions from arbitrary assumptions. The

purely logical faculty is often possessed in the highest perfection by children and by members of a community which may be figuratively described as in a state of childhood. Grown-up men and practical nations instinctively test b observation and experience the results of poli tical and economic arguments. tions of Nihilist sophists which are from time to time published are only interesting as illustrations of the influence which may be exerted on certain states of society by dialectic ingenuity. If the heresy had no adherents, the Russian would scarcely trouble with the penal refutation of harmless sophisms. It is possible that some of the Polish or Russian refugees who occupy the leisure of their exile with agitation may share in a fanaticism which is essentially Oriental; and their Western asso-ciates will not object to principles which accidentally and temporarily coincide with their own. It is possible that Bakvernine, who is said to be a Nihilist, may also interest himself in the political objects of the International leader; but the simple and untravelled Russian Nihilist scarcely understands the tyranny of capital, and the orators of Trafalgar-square and of Basle are not consciously promoting the vague schemes of the Russian enemies of the world. According to the Nihilist teachers, the true revolutionist must have neither sel-fishness nor sympathy, but must blindly devote himself to his self-imposed task in the passion-less spirit of the obedient Jesuit, perindé ac cadaver. He is to have no friends, no scruples no independent volition, except in the choice of means; he is to pursue the privileged classes with unrelenting hostility, and in his own equals he is to recognise only his natural allies the work of destruction. If the whole state of Government and society is incurably bad, it is easy to prove that it would be most effectually overthrown by enthusiasts who devoted energies exclusively to uncompromising ation; but probably the Nihilists would

be equally intolerant of capital and labour.

The dreamy exultation of the Russian enthu siasts indicates a fundamental distinction between Eastern and Western professors anurchy. The Continental agitators, and some of their English confederates, lose no oppor-tunity of proclaiming their antipathy to every kind of religion. Their schemes of education invariably exclude not only spiritual instruction, but the recognition of any religious doctrine. Russians, on the other hand, are always inclined to superstitious exaggeration; and those of them who have taught themselves to regard the world as abominable look to a future state ather than to a renovated society for the redress of the mischief which they condemn. In their crusade against the established order of things they probably believe that they are perwill of Heaven, although their rea notives may be largely tinged with envy, cupid-ity, and malice which are among the active forces of Western revolution. The Russian peasant, though he may have many reasons for dis-content with his lot, has not the same pretexts for complaint which are preferred London revolutionary clubs. He is owner of the primitive type which has lately attracted the admiration of modern theorists. His property is held in common by the village to which he belongs, and since the emanci-pation of the serfs he is independent of any superior; but, like the majority of mankind he is poor, and he wishes to be richer, or at least he desires to prevent any other person from being richer than himself. In abu of land Russia is almost as fortunate as America, but in both countries there is inequality of fortune. The expropriation capitalists would produce little apprecia appreciable effect in a community enterprise is backward where industrial the owners gloomy antipathy to the owners of property and to the agents of autho-rity is the natural form of Russian discon-

not restrained by constitutional scruples or by Parliamentary opposition, revolutionary projects without an alternative scheme of ciety can never be seriously dangerous. The International Association, with its affil ated or kindred associations, is more formidable to the communities which it threatens with ruin. Its efforts are primarily directed against relations of its members to land and to capital are modified by the economic circumstances of different countries. The Land and Labour League, aided by Mr. Mill, in the first instance assails landed property, because the accumula-tion of land in the hands of a small minority of the population is an obvious source of weak-ness to the owners. The French Odgers and ness to the owners. The French Odgers and Bradlaughs are well aware that the petty freeholds of France could only be assailed at the cost of an interaccine civil war, in which the revolutionary artisans of the towns would pro bably be defeated. The workmen of Paris and Lyons accordingly devote themselves to the spoliation of the employers who pay their wages, and of the house owners who receive their rent. One of their leaders proves, with admirable force and simplicity, the injustice of house rent. If, he says, a man offers to let his house, it follows that he does not want it himself; and it is only just that he should be at once displaced by the occupier. In all their publications the foreign members of the International Society repeat again and again their favourite formula of "Down with the middle classes!"—" à bas la bourgeoisie!" Some of them facetiously promise that they will here-after provide the dispossessed tradesmen with of work; and that for those who are unable to work there will perhaps be a distri-bution of soup-tickets. If the middle classes are still discontented, this only proves their un-

tent. The majority of the population is pro-bably devoted to the national traditions, and

more especially to the Imperial dynasty; but the dissenting body are always possible centres

of disaffection; and the fanaticism of the

wilder sects is imitated and reproduced by political zealots. To a Government which is

reasonable insolence. If men will not be satis-fied with work, and elecmosynary work, they are at liberty to starve. Mr. Odger was the first President of the In ternational Association, before more thorough going democrats deposed him on the ground that the honorary office of President was an aristocratic anomaly. The English delegates have from time to time concurred at periodical meetings in the demand for the ruin of the middle classes; but possibly Mr. Applegarth and Mr. Lucraft may have followed but imperfeetly debates conducted in French and German, and at home the English agitators mitigate the severe orthodoxy of their Communistic creed, in deference to the prejudices their countrymen, and in consideration of the active assistance which they receive from man of their destined victims. Parliamentary cand dates of the Ginx school, though they threaten the downfall of the aristocracy and ruin of capitalists, would not in crease their chance of success by declaring war against shopkeepers and farmers; and perhaps the Internationalists may regard with well-founded complacency the chorus of the Owers light vessel was passed too close for the safety of the ship. A reference to the chart,

discordant Liberalism which exploded at the end of Lord Granville's moderate speech at Manchester. When agitators of the upper and middle classes are anxious to transfer all poli-tical power to the actual and possible members of the revolutionary Clubs, it would be in the highest degree imprudent for the keeper of the the decoy to startle the foolish wild-fowl as they enter by premature clamour. One of the leading principles of the International Society is the abolition both of national distinctions and of political institutions. undertake to support all strikes by their influence with foreigners, who might otherwise be inclined to supply the place of workmen who have discontinued their labour. When the leaders of the Society affect to inquire into the justice of any particular strike, they are obviously insincere, unless they have abandoned their professed principles. It is in a great measure by means of strikes becoming wider and wider in their sphere of operation that they hope to ruin and supersede the possessors of capital. Their repudiation of political systems is a mere delusion. When all property is abolished, men will be induced to work for the common good only by a despotism more stringent than any mode of government which has yet been established among mankind. French Socialists have often recognised the of incessant and universal compulsion; but the English members of the International Society lute government. When all the land in England has become common property, and when capital has ceased to weigh upon labour it will, in the opinion of English revolutionists, still be nosible to maintain the freedom and persona independence of times in which liberty and property were deemed to be inseparable. Be-tween the Communists and society there ought to be neither peace nor truce.

THE WRECK OF THE SHIP UNDERLEY. A BOARD of Trade inquiry, which had occupied four sittings, was concluded at the Greenwich Police Court, before Mr. Patteson, the magistrate, and Captains Harris and Hight, nautica assessors, into the circumstances attending the stranding and subsequent total loss of the ironbuilt ship Underley, in the Channel, between Luccombe Chine and Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, on the morning of the 26th of September last. Mr. Gardner attended to conduct the inquiry, and Dr. Pritchard and Mr. C. J. Cottingham attended for Captain Tidmarsh and the chief owned by the Lancaster Shipowners' Company. She was built in 1866, and was 1292 tons register. She left London for Melbourne on the 23rd of September with thirty passengers, a general cargo, including 200 tons of iron, and a crew of thirty-four, "all told." At 7 am of the 25th she left Gravesend in charge of Mr.
W. Spurgeon, Trinity-house pilot. In his
evidence before the Court, Mr. Spurgeon
stated that he had been a licensed Trinity-house pilot for twenty-one years.
Having narrated the usual sighting of the
South and North Foreland lights, he came to 1 a.m. of the 26th, when bearings were taken by the chief mate of the Owers light, which reported as bearing E. by N ½ N., computed distance about seven miles. set at this time was W. by N., nothing to the northward. He went twice afterwards to the man at the wheel and cautioned him against going anything to the northward, at the same time telling the chief mate to look carefully after him. At half-past 1 he went below, having been on deck since leaving Gravesend, and saw the captain, telling him the vessel had passed the Owers all right. After remaining below a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes he returned on deck. The weather was then thick, with drizzling rain. The speed of the vessel was about 11 knots an hour, the tide being with them. He afterwards saw what appeared to be a cloud on the starboard bow, and he communicated this to the chief mate, telling him the royals had better be taken in. The mate, he believed, said something about land, and soon after the ship went aground. In answer to questions by the Court, the witness said it was customary among pilots with outward-bound ships that compulsory pilotage termi-nated on arriving in the Downs, and with inward-bound ships that compulsory pilotage commences at Dungeness. Captain Harris re-marked that whatever the custom might be, the Act of Parliament clearly named Dungeness as being the limit. The witness then said that he and Captain Tidmarsh had a conversation as to where he intended leaving the ship, and he told him that as it was such a nasty night he should not leave until they arrived off Portland, which would not be until after daylight; upon which Captain Tidmarsh stated that he would pay any extra expense incurred in his doing so the compasses, and said if there was any deviation in them he was not made acquainted with that fact. Captain Tidmarsh put in a written statement, attributing the loss of the ship to the fact that she was steered too near in shore. The mate had never taken the vessel down Channel, but he had every confidence in the pilot, who had, on a previous voyage, taken her past the Isle of Wight. He could not attribute the loss in any way to the compasses the deviation of which had been ascertained when off the Foreland, and on the last voyage he made all his landfalls by the same compasses, and found them correct. In answer to the Court, it was stated that the original cost of the ressel was between £23,000 and £24,000; that her value at the time of stranding was in the company's books at £20,500 and that she was insured to the extent of £16,000. A very high character was given to Captain Tidmarsh, and Dr. Pritchard having addressed the Court on his behalf, the Court retired, and on returning its judgment was read. After stating the existing law with regard to compulsory pilotage, it proceeds as follo "The question then arises as to who is to be held responsible for the loss. It is true that the pilot remained on board after the vessel had passed the limits of the compulsory waters, and the evidence seems to show that the master left everything in his charge, yet the Court wishes to point out that no private arrangement between the owners of a vessel, the master, or other parties interested with the pilot, as to his continuing services, can relieve the master from continuing his responsibility as to the safety of the vessel after she passes the limits of the compulsory pilotage district so clearly defined. If the pilot's licence from the Trinity-house extended to where the casualty occurred, the Elder Brethren can deal with him as to the performance or non-perfor-mance of his duty. This Court can only deal with the conduct of the master when the vessel had passed the limits within which it was com pulsory by law to have a pilot on board.

due and careful consideration of the evidence

in this case, the Court have come to the con

clusion that, according to the course steered,

and tracing the ship back upon her course for the last two hours, will show that if a W. by N. course had been steered, as stated by the pilot, the ship must have been some miles to the northward of the Owers light, whereas a W. by N. J. N. course, denosed to have been steered northward of the Owers light, whereas a W. by N. ½ N. course, deposed to have been steered both by the chief officer and the man at the wheel, just clears the Owers light about one mile, and puts the ship precisely where she stranded. Taking, then, all the circumstances into consideration, the Court is of opinion that the Underley was stranded through the absence of due care on the part of Mr. Spurgeon, the pilot, whose conduct will probably be inquired into cleewhere. Yet, as before stated, the law does not relieve the master from his responsibility in improperly leaving the ship in the sole charge of a person whose compulin the sole charge of a person whose compul-sory duties, as defined by law, had ceased at Dungeness. For this neglect of his obvious duty the Court must pronounce Captain Tid-marsh in default, but bearing in mind the high character he has hitherto borne, feels that a suspension of his certificate for three calendar months will meet the justice of the case."

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

P R O S P B C T U S.

CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISER:
A nevelty in advertising.
To be published weekly in Sydney.
Under the management of Mr. R. HARWOOD. First number on SATURDAY, January 6.

First number on SATURDAY, January 6.

In days of high-pressure advertising—like the present—when even the very resting places of the dead are sometimes invaded, and tembetones made to advertise living skill as prominently as deceased virtue—it is not easy to originate nevelty; and as the cry of the advertising public on this score is practically "give"; give i"—it will hardly be thought presumption to expect public support for a principle as manifestly advantageous as it is unique.

The NEW and very IMPORTANY feature to be introduced by the CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISER is, that advertisers take an active part in securing a large circulation, by an arrangement which entities each advertiser to be supplied with twenty-five copies of the paper for every inch of advertisement which entities each advertise of circulation may be very general, the rule will apply to advertisements from half an inch in size upwards: thus an advertiser paying 2s of receives 12 capites of the paper; if 3s 6d, 26 copies; 6s, 50 copies; or 7s 6d, 75 copies, and so on in proportion to the length of the advertisement inserted. But beyond the large current circulation thus secured, advertisers will be supplied with any number of extra papers for a nominal charge. It will thus be seen, that, outside of the publisher's guarantee of 3000 copies, a LARGE AND EXENDED CRECLATION is ensured by advertisers themselves.

To enlarge upon all the benefits of this application of the co-operative principle would exceed the limit of a prespectus, but a consideration of the chief business advantages show, with a secured circulation of the most desirable kind, cheapness in cost of advertisements, and a money saving to those who adopt the plan of special advertising from their own establishments by circulars or handbills.

As the question may arise in some minds as to how it can be afforded to give the paper away on the plan mentioned, it need only be said that the whole working out of the plan is truly co-operative. Advertisers by their joint action in reference t

ffice, The CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISER starts as an The CO-OFERATIVE ADVERTICED STATE By an advertising sheet, unpretentious in size, and therefore necessarily limited as to the extent of literary matter to be introduced, but it is hoped, by dint of proper hands doing proper work, and adopting MULTUM IN PARVO for a motto, will have to give place to none for power of expression and exacultance.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS,

Small advertisements, not displayed, 6d per line per insperion
Half-inch space, 2s 6d per insertion
Half-inch space, 2s 6d per insertion
One inch space, 3s 6d per insertion
Two inch space, 7s 6d per insertion.
Three inch space, 7s 6d per insertion.
Advertisements under heading of "To Let," "Wanted,"
"Births, Marriages, and Deaths," Is per insertion.
The rates are het, and have been arranged to give constituents the full advantage of a ready-money basis,
Advertisements or every then of space paid for are smitted to twenty-live copies of the paper, delivered free of charges at places of business in town or aburbe; and in the country upon payment of carriage only.
The puper will be printed in the best style by Messrs,
OUNNINGHAME and CO., l'litt-street, where for the precent Advertisements will be roceived.

THE UNDERSIONED, now and for many years past rading in New South Wales and Queensland as Mail Contractors, Coach Proprietors, and Station Holders, under the name, style, and firm of "COBB and Co.," hereby give NOTICE that they have no interest, in or connection with, the line of combuses running in Sydney, having the name of Cobb and Co., painted on the doors. - Dated this 29th December, 1871.

JAMES RUTHERFORD.

WALTER R. HALL.

WILLIAM B. BRADLEY.

O T I C B . —
The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between undersigned has, this day, been DISSOLVED, by

DEBTORS TO the late firm of BURROWS and ARNARD are requested to pay their respective amounts.

Mr. BENRY BURROWS, by whom also the liabilities the said firm will be liquidated.

COMMUNICATIONS to be addressed, as before, to

E have this day disposed of our business to Mr. who will carry it on, in same premises as herotofore, under the firm and style of BARNARD and HINTON, Whole-sale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants. HEREY BURROWS.

422, George-street, January 1, 1872.

ARNARD and HINTON

(successors to Burrows and Barnard),
WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS,
422, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

DARTNERSHIP NOTICE. I have, THIS DAY, admitted Mr. ALFRED LAMB as a PARTNER in the business hitherto carried on by me, under the name of PARBURY, BROTHERS.

The future style of the firm will be PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

CHARLES PARBURY.
By his attorney, Alfred Lamn,
Sydney, 1st January, 1872.

The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned, trading as HINTON, BROTHERS, General Storekeepers and Importers, New South Wales and Queensland, has this day between DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

mutual consent.

JOHN V. HINTON,
JAMES HINTON,
WILLIAM H. HINTON,
96, New Pitt-street, Sydnoy, December 29, 1871.
The business of the late firm will be continued by Mr.
JOHN V. HINTON and Mr. JAMES HINTON, who
will receive and paylall accounts due to and by the said firm.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS. To prevent INFRINGEMENTS, NOTICE ISHEREBY GIVEN, that BETTS'S NAME is ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vender, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness, MANUFACTORIES—1, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; AND BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

FRANCE.

N O T I O E

OF REMOVAL,

from the corner of Mort's passage, to

360, GEORGE-STREET.

five doors from the old premires.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—JOSEPH BULLARD returns
his sincer thanks to his friends and supporters, and
respectfully informs them that owing to his rapidly increasing Tailoring and Clothing Business, he has taken
those very eligible Fremises, 360, GEORGE-STREET,
exactly opposite Elvy's Music Warchouse.

RE-OPENTUESDAY MOZNING in themsew Premiser,
under Oswald Allen's Photo. Rooms, 360, George-street,

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National Library of Australia

USTRALIAN BONDED AND FREE STORES. IL ACCOUNTS against the proprietors of the saisin Beaded and Pree Stores up to this date, are guided to be set in without delay for adjustment, the December, 1871.

L A W L E R,
Bedding Manufacturer,
For of Iron Bedriends, Pulla, Curlod Horselnir, &c,
617, George-street.

617, George-street.

E W 1 N G M A C H I N E S.—
The "Common Sense," chain stitch, £3.
The "Home," shuttle lock stitch, £4 10s.
The "Home," shuttle lock stitch, £4 10s.
The "Home," shuttle lock stitch, £4 10s.
The shuttle lock stit

wynymathans, Symbol.

E D U C E D T O £7 10s.

WILLON and GIBBS'S

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

S. HEBBLE WHITE, 482, Georgo-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

APOLEUM! is furnished to woolwashers, shipowners, hotels, and families, at about half the price of suy great Pso AP, and is superior for all cleanning purpossos. IANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, No. 1, Hunter-st. MAIL SUGAR MATS and MALACCA CANES, to arrive per Highliyer and Syren. Old p. Brandy, in fast W. I. Rum: London P. ale, in pints, 4s 6d perdox. by single cask. Henry Fisher and Co., 143, Pitt-st.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

DUN'S Superfine
IMBER'S Superfine
Also,
Also,
Limit for Messra. Bryan, Corooran, Witt, and Co., of
the theodebrated manufacturers of FRENOR BURR
INFONES and all descriptions of Milling Machinery.
Willstones, 3 foot 6 inches and 4 foot
Mill bills
Eant wire

Ent with South with Swing Milk Nos. 1 to 15
Swiss silk, Nos. 1 to 15
Lubricators, brass and wood mounted.
BELLEY and SCOFT.

[AMES PEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydnoy, perfect Flour, best Seconds; Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c. Best quality; lowest prices. OSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. bissed Superfine Flour, Scoonds Flour, Klin-dried om Meal, &c., the best and chespest in Sydney. DELAIDE FLOUR.—Superfine, Households, and Seconds; Hart's, James Ulark's (late Galloway and th), Butterworth's, and Rowett and Hooper's brands. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

RANDON'S CANDLES, prime new Currants
Huscatel raisins, in half and quarter boxes
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

HNG—very prime sample, in puncheons HERRINGS, in barreis, half-barreis, and kits, MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO. ELBOURNE AGENCY.—Swallow and Arieli's Friza Biscuits, G. Bencraft's Oatmeal, Pearl Barley, Frs. Ginger, Melbourne Moulda; Yellow Mottled, and Soft Soaps; Scotch Mixtures, Convorsation, Lellies; Jellies, Oreans, Hemp and Cannery Seed, Toa, N. W. Choese. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street

OMBAY SALT.—BOMBAY SALT, WALLACH, BROTHERS

E A A N D P E R R I N S'
celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

RAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC. ENISON HOUSE

Ex Mail Steamer Nubia. THOMPSON and GILES
all attention to their beautiful assortment of REAL
all languages. Real lace sets
Real lace lappois
Real lace collars
Real lace collars
Real lace collars and cuffs
Real lace alcoves
Leak massic

ok muslin sets nasels lace sets, richly trimmed with real lace. Also, New Dolly Varden

Contents.

And all the new colours in plain and brocaded ditto

flusin ties and bows, &c.

THOMPSON and GILES.

ANISH KID GLOVES, Ladies and Children's, warranted to wear. W. C. KELK. W. C. KELK.

W. C. KELK. BAL and Imitation LACE, nowest patterns; also, real Lace LAPPETS, from 2s 6d. W. C. KELK. MSHADES, PARACHUTES, and UMBRELLAS, at lowest prices. W. C. KELK. at lowest prices.

ACK, Glacc, and Gres Grain SILKS, of proved durability, from 3s 11d.

W. C. KELK.

APE COLLARETES, per Mail, something really now and choice. W. C. KELK. C. KELK, 415, George-street, is Clearing-out a quantity of untrimmed Hats from 1s, each. G. KELK, 415, George-st.—Just opened, Now Fringes, Lace, Terry Ribbons, Black Siks.

C. KELK, 415, George-street.—Household and
Linen drapery every description, prices resonable.

C. KELK, is offering a lot of fashionable SILK
JACKETS at reduced prices.

JACKETS at reduced prices.

A MAIL STEAMER NUBIA,
2 Cases of Goods, consisting of
DRESS MATERIALS,
Schot, Striped, and Japanese Silks
Mad Imitation Lace Goods.
Ex BORDER CHIEF,
OEX BORDER CHIEF,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.
Mad Nevelties in Hats—Japanese, Dolly Varden,
caglas, Pakin, Edith, Ancons, and other new shapes;
lowers, Wreaths, Droops, Feathers, Bonnet Shapes,
splendid assortment for the present season, at
location of the pre

splendid assortment for the present season, at make prices.

Ex STRATHNAVER,

een 5 Carea Assorted LADIES IMPROVERS.

Illustration of the present season, at make the season of the seas MLIN WOOL 4d per doz., CANVAS 1s 6d per yard.
M. C. BOHRSMANN, 39, South Head Road.

EMOVAL. NOTICE. WATERLOO HOUSE, 233, PITT-STREET SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! JOHN WETHERILL is now soling the STOOK of DRAPERY in the ASSIGNED ESTATES of A. GRIERSON and H. HENDERSON, Drapers, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Hearthurn, Indigestion, Sour Eractations, and Billous Affections. It is the physician's cure for Gout, Rhauantic Gout, Gravel, and all other complaints of the bladder: and as a cafe and gentle medicine for infants, children, delicate females, and for the sickness of pregnancy, DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indisponsable. Sold by all druggiests and strockeopers.

N.B.—Ack for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Wholesale Agents—EDWARD ROW and CO.; and ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S ONNTMENT and PILLS.—Cold.
Rhoumatism, Erysipelas, Influenza, and Bowd
Complaints frequently result from exposure to cold and west
Hollowiny's ofntment rubbed over the purta affacted, aided
by his pills, will always produce once and safety. Sold aid
533, Oxford-street, W. C., London; and all druggists.

QUICKSILVER -Spanish on SALE by ELLIOTT BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC. 400,000 FKET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay. 500,000 FEET Hardwood Codar Doors PAPERHANGINGS.—Best assortment in Sydney.
BEAUMONT and SONS. DAPERHANGINGS.—Satin Papers in great variety

HEAPEST HOUSE for Oll, Lead, Paints, and Paperhangings. BEAUMONT & SONS, 419, Geost.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Great reduction. New designs, now open. P. BHOWN, Red House, 359, George-st. PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all insile now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address. Any sails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE,

TO MILKMEN and others.—For SALE, a FARM of 130 acres, well grassed, partly fenced, about nins miles from Windsor, the property of Mr. Luke Roberts, known as BROADWATER, bounded on one side by Wheeny Creek.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS HOPKINS, Hay and Corn Store, George-street South.

TOR SALE, Freshold, a nice little FARM and HOMESTRAD, four miles from Sydney; there is abundance of pure water in the driest of sensons; 'buses run within sight—a splendid view. There are two cows in full milk, 150 fowls, horse and cart, can be taken if raquired. Further particulars at 104, Gloucester-st., Sydney.

POR SALE, a BARGAIN, substantial brick-built HOUSE, balcony in front, containing 4 god rooms, with side entrance, built on allotment of land, having a frontage of 20 feet to Terminus-street, close to Parramatta-street; also a frontage of 20 feet to Regent-street, which is not built on, price £450. For further particulars apply to W. U. HARRIS, Garten-terrace, Redforn-street, Redforn-

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE, MAIL PHARTON. May be seen at JNO. HINTON'S, Bligh-street, Sydney. PARK PHAETON, very neat, for SALE. H. MOON, Bank Auction Rooms,

Bulk Auton Rooms.

DUGGIES and HARNESS.—Capital 4-seated Buggy and Harness, only £20; single-seat ditto and Harness, £15; first-class Hooded Sociable and Harness, £30, cost £62; American Express Waggon, and Harness, £24; 4-wheeled Dogcart, £16; Horre, Covered Spring-cart, and Harness, £20; Light Tray Waggon, carries 5 out, and 2 persons, £20; Handsome Hooded American Carriage, carries 6, with pole, shafts, and lamps, £35. GIBSON. H ORSES, Carriages, Buggles, and Dogcarts for HIRE (except Sundays). GIBSON'S Repository, 292, Pitt-st. ARGE light SPRING-CART, £6; brake GIG, £3.
Shop, Liverpool and Macquarie streets.

WANTED, for Shipment, 12 quiet heavy cart Horses or Marcs, 4 to 6 years. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street LIGHT Express Waggon, Horse, and Harness, £35 Horse, new Spring-Cart, and Harness, £18. Knight

N BW Waggonet, £28; Tray Buggy, £25; Double Buggy and Harness, £26; Dogcart, £12. Knight H OODED Buggy, Horse and Harness, £30; Waggon carry a ton, £25. S. Knight, 257, Castleroagh-at CHESNUT thoroughbred quiet phaeton and buggy Horse, £15; bay first-class buggy Horse, £10. Knight. FOR SALE, splendid brake GIG, breaking tackle, pair scotch Terriers, good ratters. 296, Crown & Campbell sts. WANTED to SELL, useful HACK, in saddle or harness. Storekceper, 407, Sussex-st., Haymarket

STOCK AND STATIONS.

the well known Cattle Station "BUNDY," in the district of Blight, bounded on the nerth by "Beambah," or "Moulma," as it is called, on the north-east by "Tahrons," on the south-east by "Youte," on the south-west by the "Time Secretal," and on the west by 'Ningear," with from 1200 to 1300 head of well-bred CATTLE.

Bundy and the LUN cattle sow well known to be about the best in the Western Districts, rendering comment unnecessary.

Tenders at per head for the Cattle, with the Station given in, will be received by THOMAS BROWN, Esq., Esk Bank, Littpow, until the 1st February, 1872, and from whom further particulars can be obtained.

The Superintendent on the Station will show the Station and Cattle to intending purchasers.

FOR SALE, travelling from Bourke to Forbes-3356 first class store WETHERS, 3½ to 4½ years old 5703 "EWES, 3½ years and upwards, GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO. F OR SALE, in the Gwydir Dietrict, 10,000 Store WETHERS, 3, 4, and 5 years 4,700 ditto EWES.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

AUCTION SALES.

G IBSON and MOSES will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, at Railway,
Hay, atraw, maize, and billet wood.
21 HORSES.

Just arrived from Wagga Wagga,

GIBSON and MOSES are instructed by
John Gordon, Esq., Callan Park, to sell by
auction, at Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY next,
4th instant, at 2 o'clock,
21 superior young horses, all broken-in and in top condition, comprising
dition, comprising
Some first-class buggy and carriage stock
And a few good machiners.

Horses, heavy and light Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery. GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, as the Baraar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clook,

Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and a Camper. own, any afternoon. B Horses and Vehicles on hire. To 'Bus Proprietors, Dealers, and others.

BRAIDWOOD HORSES. GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Sydney Craddock to sell by auction, at the CAMPERDOWN YARDS, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 2 a'clock. resday, at 2 o'clock, 20 head of horses, broken to heavy and light harness and saddle, young, and in the condition.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from R. G. Yeomans, Esq., Maitland, to sell by auction, at the Beyour, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A handle-time bay gelding, 6 years old, 16.3, broken to saddle.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers, R. W. FULLAGAR has received instruc-tions from H. Newcoman, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 2nd Junuary, at 11 o'clock, 260 head of really prime cutile.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by H. Bell, Esq., to sell by suction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at half-past 9 o'clock, 144 head prime fat bullucks, from the noted Bullarora Station.

ARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Tange, Austin, and Co., to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homobueb, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at half-past 0 celerk.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from Messrs. Christian and Co. to sell by ancifon, at Ellia and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, the 2nd January, at 12 o'clock, 200 prime fat wethers, ex Coonanbara.

M. PITT has received instructions from
Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction,
THIS DAY, the 2nd January, at his Homebush
Yards, at half-past 9 colcok,
150 prime fat cattle, in lots, very superior, from his
noted station, Gunyerwareldi.

M. PITT has received instructions from O. King, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 2nd instant, at his Homebush Yards, 1500 prime fat wethers, in lots. Very superior.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway, This Day, 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c. At 10 o'clock, billet wood, various lengths. Wool Sale.

ORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Sale Rooms of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, at half-past 2 o'clock, 1400 bales wool
Sheepakins, Terms, cash.

Labour Bazzar Auction Mart, Pitt-street.

perior Household Furniture and effects, comprising:— Finnoforte, Drawing Room Suite, Loo, Telescope, and other Tables, Horse Hair Chairs and Couches, Carpets, Fier Glasses, Chiffonieres, Cheets of Drawers, Wood and Iron Bedetends, Bedding, Washstands and sets, Toilet Glasses, Book Cases, Crockery, So., also Spring and Fruit Carts, Harness, Saddles, Stoves, Sewing Machines, Mangles, Counters, Beer Engine, &c.

A LEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

ENRY MOON will sell by auction,
SATURDAY, 6th instant, at 11,
A choice assertment of new and second-hand furniture,
planofortes, fancy goods, pictures, toys, jewellery,
&c.
N.B.—Cash advanced on goods for prompt sale.

TURSDAY, 2nd January, at 2 o'clock

TURSDAY, 2nd January, at 2 o'clock.

BUILDING MATERIALS. On the ground, next to the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. About 10,000 Clean Bricks, 3 cwt. of Load, lot of Zine Rocfing, Battens, Flooring Boards, Scantling, &c., &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been in-structed by the Trustees of the Temperance Hall to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at 2 o'clock,

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others. Clearing-out Sale, WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock.

VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction (in consequence of leaving the colony), on the premises, No. 5, Williamsterrace, Bourke-street, Woollcomooloo,
Superior and useful household furniture and effects, comprising horsehair spring sofas, chairs, oval and square tables, pictures, clocks, tubular iron bedsteads, chest drawers, double washstands, cot, matting, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

In Insolvent Estate of Charles James Jackson, Organ Builder. THURSDAY, 4th January, of 11 o'clock.

VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, on the premises, Newtown Road, near the Toll-bar.

nar,

1 church organ, with foot-pedals, complete

1 amall organ, complete

1 large and 1 small organ, unfinished

Stock-in-trade, consisting of pipes, blocks, play-handles
organ front and organ-building materials, &c.

Voicing machine, lathe, large bellows, crab and vice

Casting bench and fittings, wire, tools of trade, benches
timber, &c.

Large workshop and materials, &c.

emen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others. Unreserved Sale of DRAPERY, CLOTHING, HATS, &c.

Now landing ex Border Chief and Sobraon. On THURSDAY and PRIDAY next, 4th and 5th January, commencing at 11 o'clock each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next,
48 packages of new and seasonable goods.

Particulars in Wednesday's HERALD. CHINA MATTING.

On WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock. At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

000 ROLLS OF THE FINEST CHINA MATTING, ASSORTED, ASSORTED,
WHITE AND COLOURED.
Just landing in splendid order ex Canadionno.
The escortment comprises
400 Rolls 4-4 White Matting
200 ditto 5-4 ditto
100 ditto 6-4 ditto
150 ditto 4-4 Check Matting
100 ditto 5-4 ditto
50 ditto 6-4 ditto

To Drapers, Upholaterers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

RADLEY, 'NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Smith, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock, 1000 rolls China matting, white and coloured, assorted.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

DAMAGED TEAS. On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Jane Woodbine, Stephens, master, from Foo Chow. Under instructions from Mesers. Parbury, Brothers.
The Damaged Portion of the Cargo of
CHOICE NEW SEASON'S TEAS.

Full Particulars in future Advertisements. Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 5th January.

PADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs, to fell by auction, at the Rooms, O'Connell-street, on FRIDAY, 5th January, at 11 o'clock, The damaged portion of the carge of choice new teas, just arrived per Jane Woodbine,

Torms, each,

For Position ST.

For Positive Sale by Public Auction,
THE COLONIAL SL 210 Tons of
SIGAR-REFINING COMPANY'S
SUGARRS.

\*. It is superfluous to offer a commendation of the universally approvedly remarks in commendation pany's Sugars: "the Aucitol and well-known "Comthemselves with invoking the speers therefore content Trade, and rely with confidence upoial attention of the ance, as the Sale is bona fide. "on a full attend-

Pay of Sale, FRIDAY, 6th JANUARY.

PRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB
been favoured with instructions from layer
Colonial Sugar Refining Company to soll by suction, b.,
their Roome, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 5th
January, at 11 o'clock,
240 tons of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's
sugars.

GENERAL DRAPERY HABERDASHERY SLOPS, PELT and SILK HATS, &c., &c.

SLOPS, FELT and SILK HATS, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, January 2.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-streat, THIS DAY, Tuesday, January 2, at 11 o'clock sharp, 67 packages of nbove, consisting of Tweed coat and vests Alpaca ditto ditto
Men's black silk hats
Ditto summer ditto
Ditto bosicry
Scarfs, ites, handkerchiefs
Cimonn shirts, chepherds
Ditto, light grounds, best qualities and newest styles
Men's white shirts
Ditto regatic and venetian ditto
White flannels, various makes
Crimean ditto, light grounds, new patterns
Blue ditto, superior quality
Dress stuffs
Canibric handkerchiefs
Cotton pocket ditto
Longeloths, 33 and 36-inch
Rough trowns
Toblet quilts
Staft cloths
Dray canvas
Chints braces
Thomas's needles
Clata's reels

Thomas's needles Clark's reels Mobsir braid Smoked pearl boot and agate buttons Tapes, assorted

To Hatters, Outfitters, and others. THIS DAY, Tuesday, January 2nd.

VILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-atreet, THIS DAY, Tuesday, January 2nd, at 11 of clock,

Ext Border Chief,
B&W in diamond, over S,
\$\frac{4}{520}\$-12 cases felt hats, assorted.

MP in diamond,
\$\frac{4}{5203}\$ -1 ditto silk hats.

Terms at sale.

To TAILORS, DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, January 2nd.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, January 2nd.

ILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Roome, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, January 2nd, at 11 o'closet.

MS in diamond over A, 940 %,

I caso.

Chintz braces
Thomas's needles
Coloured mohair braid
Smoked pearl coat-butfons.

Terms at sale.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.

A Choice Selection from the Studies of some of the most celebrated of MODERN FAINTERS,

and
The Gallery of a well-known Connoisecur in Yorkshire, amongst which may be found some of the works of RUBENS, GAINSEONO, FROST, CARLO DOLCI, MIGNAN, NICHOLSON, VAN BYKE, &c., &c.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE, on THURSDAY, January 4, 1872.

THURSDAY, January 4, 1872.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by public suction, at their Rooms, 229, George-street, near the Baak of New South Wales, on THURSDAY next, January 4th, at 11 o'clock,
A very valuable collection of OIL PAINTINGS, undoubted originals, by some of the Ancient Masters and Madern Painters, and in calling the attention of connoisseurs and others interested in the FINE ARTS, the suctioneers would beg to remind them that an opportunity such as the present seldem course here of securing genuine originals from the hands of such cusinent artists.

Terms, each.

CB The Paintings are now on view, and catalogues will be ready this (Tuesday) ovening, at the rooms of the auctioneers, 329, Georgo-street, near the Bank of New South Wales.

CONTINUATION POSITIVE UNRESERVED CLEARING-OUT SALE, (on account of relinquishing the busin BARTHENWARE

DAY OF SALE-WEDNESDAY, January 3rd, 1872.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. S. Owen and Co. (who are about relinquishing the business), to sell by public auction, at their Warehouse, No. 544, George-street, opposite the new Town Hall, on WEDNES-DAY next, January Srd, 1872, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp, The entire balance of their splendid and well-assorted stock of the above, consisting of—in EARTHENWARE, CUT GLASSWARE, CHINA,

Full particulars in to-morrow's issues, Terms at sale.

The remainder of the lease of the premises for di-osal on particularly favourable terms. 46 Cases of Furniture, from the celebrated House of Thomas Miller. Ex Border Chief and City of Madras.

VILLIAM PRICE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. John Jacobs to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 329, George-street, on FRIDAY, January 5th, 1872.

A very superior class of furniture, consisting of ELEGANT drawing-room suite, in silk brocade Inlaid los and card tables
Whatnots, with glass backs
MASSIVE oak dining-room suite, in green leather, consisting of edts, 6 chairs, 2 easy ditto, dining table, and bookease with secretary
MASSIVE mahogany ditto ditto ditto, in maroon leather
Dining waggons

Bedroom furniture, complete
MARBLE SLAB washstands, in birch, walnut, and
mahegany, with itude commodes; bedroom chairs,
towel-horses, &c., en suite
Very superior worktables
Birch, mahegany, and walnut folding chairs
Frame-work, &c., &c.

The trade are requested to attend, as they know every-thing will be seld to the highest bidder, and the quality of this shipment needs no further comment, and the house from whence these goods come is a guarantee. Sale of General Drapery, Slops, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, January 3rd, 1872. Now landing ox City of Madras.

R. CHARLES TEAKLE has been in-structed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, 31 packages new and seasonable drapery, Manchester goods, flannels, hesiory, &c. Full particulars in future issue,

Panorema of the Late War and the Pacific Railway. WEDNESDAY, January 3rd, 1872.

R. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, The above panerana, complete.

The above can be inspected at the Exhibition Building prior to sale. Inventory of appliances can be inspected at the Rooms of the auctioneer.

Terms, cash.

Portion of the Cargo ox Speedy, now landing. By order of the Consignous, Bran, Sharps, Barley Mesl.

Bran, Sharps, Barley Mess.

F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by 331 auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 334 at 11 o'clock, 31 docks bran 92 difte ditte 128 ditto sharps

Now dikte 'sy meal, 'ring at the Market Wharf.

Finest Mill. ditters at each.

The Great Sanad Java Table Rico.

By order of then the Market.

R. F. STUBBS and porters,
auction, at the Rooms,
January 3, at 11 clock,
250 bage finest Java rice,
The only parcel of this quality in the only parcel of this quality in the only parcel of the only parcel of the suit purchasers,
In lot to suit purchasers,
Terms, liboral. For Unreserved Sale.

The fine ship TOKATEA, carries 1400 tons, well found in gear, stores, &c., &c. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from A. S. Webster, Esq., to sell
by audion, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January
10th, 1872, at 11 o'cleck,
The fine fast salling ship TOKATEA, of 1400 tons
butthen, daily expected to arrive.

Finest Snowdrops Finest White Crystals Bright Yellow Crystals Best White Counters Yellow Counters.

The entire carge of the barque CONDOR. Just arrived from Port Louis,

For Positive Sale, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, January 3rd, 1872, under instructions from Mesers, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

This cargo will be found most suitable for the present requirements of the Sydney trade.

F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1872, at 110 clock,
The enfire cargo of the barque Condor, from Mauritius, comprising 3261 large mala 7191 small pockets.
Embracing sugars of the finest quality and grain.
Full perticulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

In the Assigned Estate of Mesers, FRANCK, BROTHERS, and CO. Highly Important Two Days' Sale, comprising—
7968 Packages.

CONGOU TEAS
ORANGE PERIOES
FINEST WHITE CRYSTAL SUGARS
YELLOW CRYSTAL SUGARS
YELLOW CRYSTAL SUGARS
NATION DITTO
MARTELL'S BRANDY, in bulk
HENNESSY'S BRANDY, bulk and case
LOWNDES RUM
WOOLPAGES
CORNSACES
STARCH, BLUE
PICKLES, OLL STORES
WAX VESTAS, &c.
In fact, every line to be found in a well-assorted stock.

For UNRESERVED SALE, at the CITY MART, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 4th and 5th January, 1972.

Removed to the Rooms for convenience of Buyers, an opportunity is offered to the town and country trades for replenishing their stocks at the NEW YEAR with really first-class well selected goods, Every line will be cleared out to the HIGHEST BIDDER.

The teas in this catologue may be regarded as among the best selections to be not with in any wholesale warehouse in Sydney, embracing the choicest lots from most of the late cargoes. most of the late cargoes.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 4th and 6th January, 1872, sale commencing at 10 clock cash day, The entire stock-in-trade in the assigned estate of Messar, Franck, Brothers, and Co.

Full particulars in catalogues now ready.]

ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF FORMER PURCHASER.

ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF FORMER PURCHASER.

ON CHASER.

ON COUNTIES SUPPLY SURRY HILLS.

The above extensive property occupies one of the control of the county o

BAPTIST-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
BUILDING ALLOTMENT, a few yards from CLEVE-LAND-STREET, between the properties of Mosers, TAYLOR and BAPTIST, and adjoining the Gar-dens. It has a frontage of 40 feet to BAPTIST-STREET, with a depth of 103 feet.

PICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-ceived instructions to sell by public auction, at be Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th January, at 1 o'clock,
The above described favourably situated building allotment, abutting on Baptist's Gardens,

FREEHOLD, PIPER-STREET, WOOLLAHRA.
SHOP and DWELLING occupied by Mr. RICHARDS
Butcher, and adjoining STUDD'S HOTEL, a few
yards from the SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-ceived instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th January, at it the Rooms, Pitt-street, on PRAND having 20 feet frontall chat ALLOTMENT of LAND having 20 feet frontage to PIPER-STREET, WOOLLAHRA, with a
depth of 99 feet, upon which ner orected those substantial premises, built of brick on stone foundation,
and containing large shop, lobby, 4 rooms and
hitchen, with good yard, &c., at the roar.
RENTAL 23e per week, or £69 16s per annum.
This property occupies a good business position in
the mest populous part of Woollahra, and therefore can
confidently be recommended to intending purchasers as a
naving permanent investment.

paying permanent investment.
Plan at the Rooms. VILLAGE OF RYDE.

ORANGERY, ORCHARD and HOMESTEAD at the junction of the Great NORTHERN and PARRA-MATTA ROADS, about one mile from the Kissing Point Ferry, PARRAMATTA RIVER, known as the property of the late Mr. DRINKWATER,

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 8th JANUARY, at 11 o'clock,
LONGSTAFF COTTAGE, and 12 acres, including
orangery, orchard, and vinsyard.

The RESIDENCE is in good tanantable order, and contains 6 rooms with out houses and well of excellent water. About 8 acres are in orange, pear, peach, apricet, and other fruit trees, and about 2 scros in grape vines—all now bearing a good show of fruit.

37 This property occupies a fine elevated position in this delightful locality, commanding most extensive panoramic views of the surrounding bautiful scenery. TITLE—UNQUESTIONABLE. Particulars may be obtained on application to JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, Pitt-street.

Terms at sale,

TO MECHANICS AND SMALL CAPITALISTS.

LOT 1.—DIAMOND COTTAGE, on the east side of BOTANY.STREET, REDFERN.
BOTANY.STREET, a few yards south of RAG-LAN.STREET, a flow in the WATERLOO POST-OFFICE.
It is subriatelly built of brick, and contains four rooms, kitchen, and wash-house, large yard, well of good water, &c., at the rear.
The land has 27 feet frontage, with a doubt of 100 feet.

LOT 2.—TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, ad-joining the above, and containing bulcony, four rooms and kitchen, with good yard, &c.

It is now in the occupation of Mr. Bragg, and adjoins Mr. Gardiner's property.

TITLE—Leure from Sir DANIEL COOPER for 99 years from let April, 1956; ground rent on both lots, £1 13s

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. JAMES HILL to sell by public auction, at the Rosms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described property, Botany-street, Redforn.
Terms at sale.

FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS. FOR POSITIVE SALE.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

LOT 1.—RUDDLE'S HOTEL, SOUTH HEAD ROAD, opposite the SACRED HEART CHURCH. It is austrantially built of stone, and contains bar, 6 rooms and kitchen, large yard, with side entrance from lane, Rental—£1 16s, a week, or £91 per sunum.

BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO. 102, 2-STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, N. 102, BOURKE-STREET, near WOOLLOOMOOLOOSTREET; also, at rear of the down, and fronting CHARLES-STREET, a g-ched HOUSE, No. 23, confaining 4 rooms, with cood yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear.

&c., at the rear.

BARCOMK-BUILT COTTAGE, second house from .Some, with large yard; also, at the rear is a nad ACHED BRICK CUTTAGE, containing vernada and ACHED BRICK CUTTAGE, containing vernada T and 3 rooms, with yard, water laid on, &c.

PA and 3 rooms, with yard, water laid on, &c.

BROW. UNQUESTIONABLE. Particulars may be

RICH Mication to Messra. HOLDSWORTH and

ceived to the state of the stat

TWO COTTAGES and LARGE BLOCK fronting a Road leading from CAT. STREET to the BALMAIN ROAD, a short, north of the PARRAMATTA ROAD. In one lets to suit numbers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-ceived instructions from Mr. EDMUND-HAINES to cell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-

treet, on MONDAY, Sth January, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT BLOCK OF LAND situated at PETBR-SHAM, and containing an area of about 1½ acre, with feet frontage to a ROAD of CATHERING,
STREET, upon which are creeted TWO BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES, containing respectively 4 rooms, kitchen, and outhouses, and 4 rooms, with orchard, garden, largo yards, wells of water, &c., at the rear. orchard, garden, large yards, went the rear, the rear, the rear, the rear, the rear the rear

ABSOLUTE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RYDE, KISSING POINT. SMALL FARM, ORANGERY, VINEYARD, and ORCHARD, togother with comfortable brick-built COTTAGE RESIDENOE, on the main road, adjoining the village of Ryde, and about one mine from the Kiesing Foint Steam Ferry, Parramatta River. The property comprises an OLD CROWN GRANT of 36 ACRES, enclosed and subdivided. A large area is in cultivation as a VINEYARD, ORCHARD, and ORANGERY, the residue is fermed into two well grassed and watered paddocks. The RESIDENOE is a nestly finished brick-built Verandah Cottago, containing 5 rooms, surrounded with a tastefully laid out flower garden; and there are Stables and other outhouses at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-ceived instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th January, at 11 o'clock,

at 11 o'clock,
The above desirable beautifully situated suburban homestead, recently occupied by Mrs. North.

This property is a certain competency to an energetic man. The soil is rich, and eminently adapted for orchard culture, or for market garden purposes. It adjoins the village, and a large portion of the unoccupied land could, if desired, be sold as a subdivision.

For particulars of title apply to James Hart, Esq., M.L.A., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

LARGE VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND, having 62 feet frentage to O'Connell-street, between Messas. Brown and Co.'s Stores and the Property of Messas. D. Cohen and Co., and having a depth of about 113 feet, together with the two brick-built HOUSES thereon, Nos. 17 and 19, O'Connell-street.

The above extensive property occupies one of the most valuable positions in the city, adjoining Mesers. Brown and Co.'s offices and stores and the Oriental Bank, only a few yards from Hunter-street, and surrounded by the principal banks and commercial premises of Sydney. As a site for offices and stores, or for a club-house or any public building it cannot be excelled. It is the only available land in the locality, therefore the opportunity for securing so valuable a site should not be neglected.

For Abstract of Title apply to Messrs, DEANE and DEANE, Solicitors, Elizabeth-stroot.

Terms at sale.

The residue (about 200 ACR no.) of the CULLBRATED REDMIRE ESTATE, in lots of from 3 to 10 ACRES each, most favourably situated a short distance from the Railway, close to the Burwood Station, fronting good roads from 65 to 100 feet wide, extending from the Railway to the Liverpool Road, and from thence to Cook's River. The roads have been recently all cleared, and each site is marked with a numbered peg, so that no difficulty will occur to purchasers in identifying every lot on the ground prior to the sale. the sale,
TERMS: One-third cash, residue long credit at a low
rate of interest.

TITLE TORRENS' ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have reat the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 29th JANUARY, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining ucsold portions of this well-known
valuable property, mest delightfully situated in the
FOPULAR HEALTHY SUBURB OF BURWOOD. Any area can be secured, from three
acres upwards, and intending purchasers are invited to inspect the sites and make their selections,
as it is intended to clear the whole on the day of
Further particulars in a future adventsment as and the

Sale.

Further particulars in a future advertisement, or can be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street, where also plans can be seen. In the Metropolitan and Coast District Court, holden at Sydney. THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY, Plaintiffs; and JOHN CAMPRELL, defendant.

N TUESDAY, the second day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to a writ of Fieri Facias, issued in this cause, unless the same be previously satisfied, the goods and chattets of the abovenamed John Campbell, viz.—1 horse and buggy, with harness; writing dosk, tablo, booksase, 2 chairs and office stool, &c., will be sold by public auction, at his place of business, at the Commercial Wharf, at the foot of Kingstreet.

Dated this thirteenth day of December, 1871.

DENIS CULHANE, Ballin,

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1455842

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O returns rters, and apidly in-has taken STRERT, Premiser,

THE FRIENDS of Mr. CHARLES A. COLLIER are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Charles A.; to move from his residence, George-st., near Goulburn-st., THIS (Tue-sday) AFFERNOON, at 3 c'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 737, George-street, op. Christ Church; and South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES RICHARDS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed SON-IN-LAW, John Hanley, bus driver; to move from his late residence, Australia-street, Newborn, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street; 120, South Hd. Rd.

Wesleyan Chapel.

THE FRIKINDS of the deceased Mr. GEURGE ANTHONY KIRCHINER are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his lote residence, No. 49, Francis-street, Woolloomooleo, by WEDNES, DAY AFTERINOON, 3rd instant, at a quarter-past 2 clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. C. H. WOOD are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Fredoric Charles; to move from his residence, No. 1, Alfred-terrace, Looko's Avenue, Balmain, on WEDNES, DAY MORNING, at the hak-past 9 o'clock, and proceed to the Balmain Cemetery.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

P R O S P E C T U S
Of the
OULGONG SOLD MINING AND QUARTZ
CRUSHING GOMPANY (LIMITED.) ROYAL GEORGE R. LEASE,
GULGONG. To be Registered under the Limited L. gity Act, 24th
Vie., No. 21, whereby the liability of the holders is
limited to the amount of their shares.

Nominal Capital, £18,000, in 18,000 shares of £1 each, which 9100 are reserved for the original promoters, and 8900 are offered to the public.

2s 6d per share to be paid on application, 5s per share on allotment, and 2s 6d per share one menth after allotment, and 2s 6d per share one menth after allotment, and the balance in calls not exceeding 1s per share per month.

william Stypel, Esq., Sydney and Gulgong.

5. Belinfante, Esq., Bartieter-at-Law, Gulgong.

5. Belinfante, Esq., Bugney.

6. William Stypel, Esq., Bugney.

6. Belinfante, Esq., Gulgong.

7. O'Neil, Esq., Gulgong.

7. O'Neil, Esq., Sydney.

8. John Meers, Esq., Bugney.

8. William Bradhury, Esq., Gulgong.

William Bradhury, Esq., Gulgong.

8. William Meers, Esq., Sydney and Royal George

6. From Gulgong.

6. O'ciental Bank, Sydney and Royal George

6. From Gulgong.

8. Sydney and Royal George

6. From Gulgong.

8. Sydney and Royal George

8. Sydney and Roya

Oriental Bank, Sydnoy and Royal George its from Gulgong,
The Company possesses severibe public for the acres of ground on lease, strange fully develope the acres of ground on lease, strange fully develope the Reef, near Green Swamp, about and, and to purchase Reef, near Green Swamp, about and, and to purchase and they effer part of their and they effer purpose of obtaining mit seen dived sixther reefs runrich auriferoux. So and the ground is full of rich flat auriferoux. So and the ground is full of rich flat taken from the surface, and at various levels of the reefs to a depth of sixty (60) feet, giving most salisfactory returns, which proves beyond doubt that the reefs in this ground are highly auriferous and increase in richness from the surface downwards, and when opened to a greater depth by putting down main shatts, and fully developed by the splication of more capital, will prove one of the best payable mines in the colony.

TRIAL CRUSHINGS.

42 tons of quartz, from the surface of the reef, crushed at Chappell's machine, 9 dwts. per ten.

14 tons quartz, from the surface of adjoining reef, crushed ditto, 14 dwts. per ton.

10) tens quartz, from 20 foot lovel, reef 2 feet wide, crushed ditto, 19 dwts. per ton.

42 tens quartz, from 35 foot lovel, crushed ditto, 1 ez. 6 dwts. per ton.

1 ton of quartz, from 56 foot lovel.

mint certificate.

"Gendlemen,—The quartz, weighing 19 owt. 0 qrs. 61bs., sent by you to be crushed and otherwise treated, yielded two cunces and three hundred and seventy-six thousandths of an ounce of standard gold, being at the rate of two ounces and four hundred and ninety-four thousandths of an ounce of standard gold per fon. The gold is enclosed.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"C. ELOUIS.

"Messrs, Atkinson and Dean, Mudgee."

"Mesers, Atkinson and Dean, Mudgee,"

"C. ELOUIS.

The original shareholders then tested the reafs in six distinct points, and crushed the quarts with a small machine of their own construction, giving the following highly satisfactory returns:—10 tons quarts, surface stone, roof 2 feet 6 inches wide, 9 dwts. per ton; 24 tons quartz, from 15 foot level, 16 c., 6 dwts. per ton; 15 tons quartz, from 15 foot level, 2 c., 6 dwts. per ton; 15 tons quartz, from 20 foot level, 3 c., 6 dwts. per ton; 15 tons quartz, from 20 foot level, 3 c., 6 dwts. per ton; 2 tons 3 cwt. quartz, from 30 foot level, leader going down 4 cz. 8 dwts. per ton; 2 tons quartz, strates estune, from a reef 2 feet 4 inches wide, and which runs through the ground on the crown of the hill, 10 dwts. per ton. This machine being imperfect, fully 25 per cent, may eafely be added to these returns had the atome been crushed by a good machine.

From several points of the ground tunnels can be put in, which would cut several of the nuriforous veius at a vory low depth from the surface, which is highly favourable to the future and permanent working of the minn. There is abundance of excellent timber for mining purposes to be obtained on the ground.

The original shareholders do not intend to dispose of any of their roserved interest in this valuable mining property, as splendid returns are expected. They are now raising rich quartz to wait crushing by the machinery which the Company purpose to erect, and they are confident of being able to pay a dividend out of the returns of the flex crushing. They have a fine site for the creation of quartz crushing machinery on the banks of the Midgee River, having a frontage to permanent water, about one mile distinct. The Provisional Directors being desirous of giving an opportunity to local enterprise have reserved a number of shares for sole in Guigeng and the surrounding district, for which early application is nocessary by persons desirous of which early application is nocessary by persons desirous of which early

mining properly. One of the best and safest favestments over placed before the public, and giving prospects of results that will not be surpassed by anything in the district. Subscribing shareholders are invited to inspect this bona flow surfaceous mining properly.

Application for shares to be made to the agents, Mr. WILLIAM SIPPEL and Mr. G. F. S. ROBERTS, temporary office at Mosers. Sippel, Brothers, Queen-sireet, Gulgong; and to Mosers. Sippel, Brothers, Queen-sireet, Gulgong; and to Mr. HENRY SIPPEL (Messrs. Sippel, Brothers), 526, George-street, Sydnoy, from whom propectuses, forms of application, and every information can be obtained, and the gold-bearing quartz from the reference.

To the Provisional Directors of the Gulgong Gold Mining and Quartz Crushing Company (Limited.)

I have to request that you will allot me shares in the above company, and I heroby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to sign the deed of settlementand the rules and regulations of the company when called upon to do so. And I herowith hand you a cheque for £ , being the deposit of 2s 5d per share.

Name in full
Occupation
Address
Dated this day of 187

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Betablished 1856.
Capital £260,000, with unlimited liability of Shareholders.

DIRECTORS:
James R. Fairfax, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. S. B. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C., Deputy-Chairman,
John Browster, Esq., Richard Jones, Esq.,
Thomas C. Breillat, Esq., Hon. T. W. Smart, M.L.C.,
Survayor—William Murro, Esq.
Agent for Sydney and Suburbs—Mr. Edward Ramsay.

Insurances on Private Dwellings, Household Furniture ad all other descriptions of Fire-risk, effected at rate and all other descriptions of Fire-risk, enected at race
AS LOW as those of any other office.
ALEXANDES THOMSON, Secretary.
Offices—Pitt and Hunter streets.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM,
Proposals for both Fire and Marine Insurance accepted
en behalf of this Company at considerably REDUCED
RATES of PREMIUM.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents,

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY,—Limited. 35, Combill, London. Insurances accepted on behalf of this Company by W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., 96, Pitt-atreet. TMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On DWELLINGS and COUNTING-HOUSES. Rates reduced to a minimum of 2s 3d on Sydney, and 29 9d on suburban risks.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The constituents of this company are informed that ALMANACS for the year 1872 are now ready for distribution, and may be had on application to the office.

A USTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
FOR MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE WITHOUT MUTUAL LIABILITY.
All the Fronte bolong to the Insurers.

Provisional Directors:

M. F. Joen Butherland, M. L.A., Chairman.
M. F. Joeepheon, Esq. William J. Day, Esq.
John Wethertill, Esq. William Hezlet, Esq.
James Murphy, Esq. Randoph Nott, Esq.
William Jarret, Esq.

Bankors: The Bank of New South Wales, Solicitors: Solicitors:

Nessts, Allen, Bowden, and Allen.
Interim Secretary:
James Henderson.
Temporary Offices—235, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOI Sucty.

To the Provisional Directors of the sharos in the Australian Mutual Fire Insurance of the Australian Mutual Fire Insurance of the state of the

OF WALES OPERA HOUSE Rots for all parts of the House to be had daily at Box Office for any evening during the Pantomims, to prevent crowding at the doors.

. BEELD of Saturday last

13,600 people have already testified their appreciation the perfectness and grandour of the Pantomime of 1871. The GRANDEST PANTOMIME yet PRODUCED MARVELLOUS EFFECTS, BEAUTY, CHILDREN. BALLETS, MARCHES. Tho TRIUMPH OF TRIUMPHS. GRAND COMBINATION OF PANTOMIMISTS.

CHILDREN'S CHILDREN'S CHILDREN'S PANTOMIME, PANTOMIME, PANTOMIME. Mr. W. M. Akhurst (the author of over 50 Pantomimas) wrote and invented "THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT" (the colony being the structure) on purpose for inveniles.

juveniles.

The transformation is a perfect marvel of the painter's art and mechanical construction. The Silver Trolised Deli is the Australian Fernery. This magnificent Scene is from Beverley's model, produced at Deruy Lane, last Christmas, and has been in preparation over eight wooks, painted by W. J. Wilson, assisted by Alfred Clint and assistants; the gigantic machinery by John Renne and Sons.

THIS EVENING, at 8 punctually,

THIS EVENING, at 8 punctually, the most grygeous Puntemine
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BULLT,

or
Harlequin Jack Sydney, Little Australia, and the Gnome of the Gold Mine, and the Australian
Fernery in the Golden Conservatory,
the Home of Diamantina.

The Overture and Incidental Music, composed and arranged by Mr. Walter Ric.
The whole produced under the personal superintendence of Mr. JAMES J. BARTLETT.

supported by the most refined company of Lady and Gentlemen Artistes over brought together in Sydney.

The GRAND TRANSFORMATION contains Eleven CHANGES, concluding with a gorgeous revolving sun, for discription see Synkey Molking Herald, January 1st, 1872.

The Management beg to call attention to the fact that they have produced THREE Grand Scenes in this year's Pantomine, independent of all the other new Painting. The Comic Scenes are models of cleverness, and worth the while of all the patrons to witness the great improvement the management have made in this pertion of the pantomine.

Inspection of
SIR JAMES MARTIN'S DEFENCE CORPS
by TWENTY-TWO CHILDREN.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Harlquinado—Messre, M'Lean, Hasker, and G. Simms,
Mölles, M'Keown and Mary Forde.
Comic scenes.—Lemaire's Toy Shop—Market Cloth
Hall—Tatle's Ladies' Warehouse-G. H. Smith's Hatter
—Hyde Park—Captain Cook Statue—Leviathan Plum
Pudding—and the MAGNIFICENT LAST SCENE.
The Golden Conservatory and Tample of Gems, the abode
of the Fairy Queen, Diamantina (W. J. Wilson).

Books of the Pantomime to be had at the Box Office of runners. PRICE SIXPENCE.

Carriages may be ordered for a quarter to 11.
In consequence of the wondrous Machinery for the Pantenine, there will not be any preceding Pieco.
NEW ADVERTISING ACT DROP.

All outstanding Tickets will be admitted any evening during the run of the Pantomime. Thousands were unable to gain admission last evening—and thunders of applause greeted the magnificent. SOENIC EFFECTS.

O F POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF CHARLES'S GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,

TOM MARGETTS,
MISS FLORENCE BERKSFORD,
THE WONDROUS
JAPANESE! JAPANESE!!
JAPANESE. JAPANESE!
JAPANESE, JAPANESE,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
THIS EVENING.

2s and Is; children, half-price. FRIDAY next. Mr. T. MARGETTS' BENEFIT.

SCHOOL OF THE GILLS.

The Protean Entertainists,
MR. AND MRS. W. B. GHLL,
will make their first appearance in the colonies at the
Hall on the evening of
MONDAY, January S, 1872,
in their new, original, and sparkling Entertainment,
LAUGHING FACES!
nesisted by the accomplished Finnish.
Mrs. J. B. ASHETON.

WHAT IS IT P
A la the Howard Paul's P-No!
A la the German Rece"s P-No!
A la the—Anybedy elss P-No!
It is simply a la "THE GILLS!"

Doors open at 7.30 p.m., commence at 8 p.m. punctually Seats may be secured at Messra. ELVY and CU, S. Carriages may be ordered for 10.30. FRICES OF ADMISSION:—Reserved seats, 38; body of

hall, 2s; gallery, 1s. Mr. OLIVER DEERING, Agent. THIS NIGHT. THIS NIGHT

EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Grand continuation of these successful New Year's
Featurities.
FANCY FAIR CONTINUED.
The frenericous "OCCIDENTAL MINSTRELS" in
their leading songs and farces.
The successful GOLDEN SHOE DANCE,
The PALLY PALTER PARVER.
The VALLY WALLY WALTER.
EANCING. DANCING.

Full Band engaged. Commencing at 10 o'clock.

Doors open at 7 o'ch.ck.

Admission 1s. Fare by camibus, 2d. THIS NIGHT, THIS NIGHT.

LONDON AND LANGASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE ROYAL VIOTORIA THEATRE Financial Manager, Mr. JOHN BENNETT.
Scenic Artist, HERR HABBE.
cotor and Stage Manager, Mr. GEORGE DAD

ROARS OF LAUATPROBATION,
ENTIRES OF APPLAUSE,
ENTIRES OF ADMIRATION

ONBOUNDE STITUSIASTIC ADMIRATION of the original Addition of the original Additional Additiona

THEATRICAL MANAGEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

The Magnificent and Unequalled Scenic Representations from the master brush of HERR HABBE.

The original, adapted, and appropriate Music, written and arranged by Mr. JOHN HILL, K.S., R.A.M.

The whole supervised and produced under the sole direction of Mr. GEORGE DARRELL,

Great success of
Miss ALICIA MANDEVILLE
(In Belle Americaine).

NEW FACES! NEW FACES!! NEW FACES!!!

and the special engagement of
TWO STAR BURLESQUE ACTRESSES,
warrant the Management in
DEFVING COMPETITION,
SURPASSING ANY OTHER PRODUCTION,
and maintaining the position that the

SURPASSING ANY CHARM
and maintaining the position that the
ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE
ass lately achieved, by the excellence and completeness of
the precentations placed on its boards, of
THE PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN
THE COLONY.

The Pantonime will commence at 8 o'clock sharp.
For the immense casts of the opening and harlequinade,
supplied a senery, &c., see books and bills. MILLION PRICES! MILLION PRICES!!
MILLION PRICES!!
Circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit and b.xes, is; gallery, 6d.
Children, half-price to all but gallery.

Fecure your seats at the BOX OFFICE and at M A S O N 1 C

MADAME AGATHA STATES has the honour to announce that her
THIRD AND LAST
GRAND CONCERT of the series will take place
THIS EVENING, January the 2nd,
when the principal artists of her
WELEBRATED OPERA TROUPE,
who were received with so much applause, and elicited such
an enthusiasm at their previous performances, will also
appear,—namely,
the celebrated Tenor, from all the principal theatres in
Europa;
Signor ORLANDINI.

Signor SUSINI, the great Basso, from the Italian Operas in London and Paris; and Signor GIORZA, the celebrated Pianist and Composer.

 Duetto—" Dunque io son"—Barber of Seville., Rossin Madame b'l'ATES and Signer ORLANDINI. Ductto—"Parigi o Cara"—Traviata
 Madame STATES and Siguor CECCHI.
 Aria, Leporello—"Madamina"—Don Giovanni., Mozart
 Siguar SHSNV.

Madame STATES and Signor CEGCHI.

2. Aria, Leporello—"Madamins"—Don Giovanni. Mozort Signor SUSINI.

3. Remanza—"Spirito gentii"—Favorita ... Donizetti Signor CECCHI.

4. Comie Duetto—"Don Pasquado". Donizetti Signori ORLANDINI and SUSINI.

5. Fantasia on Airs from "La Grand Duehesse"—(by request) ... Giorza Signor GIORZA.

6. Bolero from the Sicilian Vespers—(by general request) ... Verdi

7. Grand Finale—"Lucia di Lammermoor". ... Donizetti Madame STATES. and Signori CECCHI, ORLANDINI, and SUSINI.

Prices.—Front seats (secured), 7s 6d; body of the hall and gallery, 5s. Seats can be secured and tickets obtained on Tuo-day, at Paling and Co." and Elvy and Co."s, George-street, and at the door on the evening of the concert. Carriages may be ordered for 10 o'clock.

lass Spinning, &c., &c. Admission, 1s. Children under 10, half-price

ERNEST BOULTON, the FEMALE IMPERSONATOR—a life-size, speaking likaces, at Mr. CAMPBELL'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION.

HER MAJESTY the QUEEN (life size), in he Coronation Robes, at Mrs. CAMPBELL'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION.

REV. Mr. SPURGEON (life size), at Mrs. CAMPBELL'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, 212, Pitt-street.

CAVE CHANTANT, York-street.—Open every even CAFE CHANTANT.—Barry O'Neil, Johnny Cowan, Annie Miller, G. Loyal, Ford, Warren, and others.

CAFE CHANTANT.—Barry O'Neil's Benefit To-night. Double company. Various Novelties, come early. CAFE CHANTANT.—To-night, Barry O'Neil'.
Benefit. First time here farce Troublesome Servants CAFE CHANTANT,—" When these old clothes were new," and the "Gracksman Jay," by Barry O'Neil. CAFE CHANTANT.—Johnny Cowan, the eccentric in Rthiopian burlesque To-night. Talented company CAFE CHANTANT.—Miss Annie Millner, To-night.
"I feel so awful jolly," and others.

CAFE CHANTANT.—George Loyal the Miraculous, in his perilous journey on bicycle from stage to boxes. CAFE CHANTANT.—Johnny Cowan's notion of an Aldermanic Election, To-night. What for ?

CAFE CHANTANT.-Johnny Cowan, "Off to Fiji,"
To-night, with Johnny Smoker, and others. SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HALL, - TO-NIGHT singing, dancing, Negro delineations, burlesques, &c SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HALL, Castlerengh-street -Open EVERY EVENING. Admission-FREE

ALMAIN PRESETTERIAN SABBATHSCHOOL.—The Annual EXCURSION of the
above will proceed to Balmoral THIS DAY, the 2ad
January instant. The favourite steamer Goolwa will leave
the foot of Darling-street, Balmain, at a quarter to 10
o'clock. Tichetz, 2s each.
For the convenience of friends in Sydney, tickets may be
had at the Dock Ferry, Erskino-street; and, by the ourvery of the proprietors, the Dock steamer, at Jaif-past 9
o'clock, will convey ticket-holders to the Goolwa free of
clarge.

HIGHLAND GATHERING. The PRIZES will be paid over at TATTERSALUS POTEL, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8

H. CHISHOLM, Hon, Secretary.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD J. TUESDAY, JAWOARY 2, 1872.

GRAND COMPLIN' NTARY and FAREWELL Miss CUCY CHANBERS, on W. DNESDAY, January 3, 1872. prior to her ceparture from the colony, tendered by the Sir James Martin, Q.C. Mr. Justice Fancett

Mr. Justice Faucett
Judge Simpson
Dep.-Com. H. B. A. Middleton
Captain Airoy, N. S. W. A.
W. G. Labidey, Esq.
G. G. Deas Thomson, Esq.
Henry Dangar, Esq.
Robert Stubbe, Esq.
Henry Moore, Esq.
8. A. Joseph, Esq.
Frederick Cape, Esq.
Daniel Cooper, Esq.
Sydney Want, Esq.
T. A. Dibbe, Esq.
Alfred Garrick, Meq.

The following artists have kindly consented to neels
Miss Chambers on this occasion:
Mrs. CONSUUT
Mrs. ANDREW FAIRFAX
Mr. WILKIE

Mr. LAURENCE SIMMONS Mr. JOHN HILL, K.C., R.A.M. Tickets to be had at Mesers, ELVY and OO.'S, George-street.

INTERCOLONIAL UNIVERSITY CRICKET MATCH.
All ACCOUNTS against the Committee must be cent under cover to the Hon. Secretary, at the Oxford Hotel, not later than 4 p.m. THIS DAY.
RICHARD TEECE, Hon. Secretary.

TATTERSALL'S ANNUAL RACE MEETING. The PRIZES will be paid over, and the General SETTLING take place, at the Club Rooms, Tattersail's Hotel, TBIS EVENING, January 2nd. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

CRICKET.—NORTH v. SOUTH.—To be played at Albert Ground 26th and 27th inetant. Candidates to represent the South (including Sydney and suburbs) will please at once forward their names to the Hon. Secretary Albert Ground, Greville's Rooms, Guorgo-street, Sydney.

TLUSTRATED BOOKS, clegantly bound in cloth.

Tennyson's Enid, illustrated by Doré, folio, 30s

Vivien, ditto, 35s

Guinevere, ditto, 35s

The Fairy Realm, illustrated by Doré, 4to, 25s

Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, 4to, 27s, post 28s 6d

Tennyson's Poems, rojal 8vo, 25s, post 23s

Masterpleces of Mulrady, 4to, photographs, 52 15s, post

Asterpleces of English Art, 4to, 26 photographs.

Masterpieces of Mulrady, 4to, photographs, £2, 15s, post £2, 17s

Masterpieces of English Art, 4to, 26 photographs, £2, 12s 6d, post £2, 15s

Summer Scene, by Birket Fester, 4to, photographs, £2, 2s, post £2, 4s 6d

Round of Days, 4to, 25s, post 20s

Home Thoughts and Home Scenes, 4to, 25s, post 29s

The Parables of Our Lord, illustrated by Millais, 4to, 25s, post 29s

Lalla Rooth, 4to, 25s, post 29s

Language of Flowers, small 4to, 13s, post 14s 6d

Quarle's Emblems, 8vo, 20s, post 22s

Language of Flowers, small 4to, 13s, post 14s 6d

Quarle's Emblems, 8vo, 20s, post 29s

Language of Flowers, small 4to, 13s, post 14s 6d

Quarle's Emblems, 8vo, 27s, post 30s

The Book of Job, 8vo, 22s 6d, post 24s

Wanderings in every Clime, 4to, 30s, post 33s 6d

Buchanna's North Cosas and other Foems, 25s, post 29s

Christmas with the Posts, 53 tinted illustrations, by Birket

Foster, 20s, post 22s

Moore's Poetry and Pictures, 4to, 25s post 28s

Herbert's (George) Peems, 15s, post 16s 6d; &c., &c., &c.,

W. R. PIDUINGTON, Importor of Books and

Entimers, 33s, George-street.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer of Books and Stationery, 332, Georgo-street.

A CORRECT MINING MAP of the Tambaroora District will shortly be published, showing accurately the positions of Claims, workings thereon, directions, inclinations, and transverse widths of quartz veins; dip and strike of strata, and cleavage planes, erruptive rocks, &c., by JULIAN COATES, M.R.G.S., Mining Engineer.

Mr. COATES also undertakes to furnish trustworthy reports upon existing or proposed mining operations.

TOR SALE, a unaphificent OLL PAINTING, by Fusuli, Subject: "Madding doing Pounage for Errors of Youth." Just received from Paris. For particulars apply to E. W. MOLESWORTH, Circular Quay.

VALENTINES, COMIC. COMIC VALENTINES.

- The newest dreigns just opened, for the Pebruary season, wholesale and rebail, at COURE'S VALENTINES.

DEPOT, 670, Georgr-afrect.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

- Just opened a choice assortment, NEWEST DESIGNS, the BEST assortment over reen. Inspection in vited. Parcels, from 5a to 60s, sent post free.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

COOKE'S Commercial ALMANAC for 1872, best am cheapest published; only 6d, post free 8d. 670, Geo.-st

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SNUG GROCERY BUSINESS for SALE, with house and land. For particulars apply H. GARRETT, Partnership and Business Agency, 309, George-street.

FLOODS IN KING-STREET.—On SUNDAY, 31st,
from the overflowing of the sewers opposite F. G.
BENNETT, 89, King-street, he has about £200 worth of
the best Pocket and Table CUTLERRY damaged by water,
which he will offer for SALE, at a very low price, on and
after Language.) after January 1.
F. G. BENNETT, Working Cutler and Genera Importer, 89, King-street.

PIGEONS for SALE.—Fanoy Pigeons, English and Antwerp Carriers. 2, Steel-st., off Devenshire-st., S.H. ANTED, 60 Yearling HEIFERS and STEERS for shipment. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to buy old Rope, Cotton, and Woollet Rags. Sydney Marine Stores, 332, Sussex-st. S WANTED, a furnished COTTAGE (4 rooms) in the neighbourhood Surry Hills. Housekoeper, HERALD,

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

A S COOK and HOUSEMAID, two Sisters, with good characters. No. 4, Bridge-street. GOOD Laundresses; also, House and Parlour Maide disengaged. Miss Fowler, 300, Castlerough-street. SITUATION WANTED, by General Servant, refs. and Housemaid. Mrs. Bradford, 211, Castlerough-street TO SQUATTERS.—Wanted, by a young and married Man, residing in New England, a SITUATION as Manager or Superintendent on a Sheep or Cattle Station. The advertier has a thorough knowledge of the working of the former, having had upwards of 16 years' experience. Address Squatter, Post-office, Arinidale, New England.

WANTED, a SITUATION as wetnurse. Apply to Mrs. Ashton, midwife, 300, Elizabeth-street South. W ANTEB, by a young Man, a SITUATION, in a wholesale house; good references. H. H., 199

ANTED, by a respeciable young person (a Protestant) from the country, a SITUATION as
Housemaid or General Servant in a small family. Apply,
by letter, E. J., HERALD Office.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A N ARCHITECT, in respectable practice, has vacancy for a well-educated youth as a PUPIL; premium required. For particulars apply to Charles Davi Eeg,, solicitor, Pitt-street. A THOROUGHLY competent Currier seeks RM-PLOYMENT, C. R., General Post Office, Sydney. A GOOD OPENING for a Gentleman with £100, a
PARENER. Apply H. GARRETT, Partnership
Agency, 309, George-street.

FLORAL DECORATIONS, for dining-room at the Exchange, wanted. Apply, this day, after 10 a.m., C. Pfahlert, Exchange.

JUNIOR MEN'S MERICKR required. C. Humsley, 390, George-street.

ADY, lately arrived, desires ENGAGEMENT, as Governess; English, music, singing. Study, HERALD.

MELEOURNE WOOLLEN MILL COMPANY (Limited).
The Directors invite applications, in writing, accompanied by (estimonials, for the office of MANUFACTURING MANAGER. None but theroughly competent persons need apply. All applications to be forwarded below the 20th January, 1872, to 46, Collins-street East, Melbourne.

JAMES MUNRO, Chairman. PARTNER wanted, \$150 to 2500, in established inland industry; profits £20 weekly, which can be industried; extended. Incomer to take sydney management, sales and collections. Address C. S., Hanako Office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS, of experience, required, by to nesist in the duties of a school in Newcastle, by usic and Frack indispensable. Address stating terms, qualifications, &c., Mrs. Theotald, Newcastle. TO HAIRDRESSERS.-Wanted, a smart hand. J. Clamp, 743, George-street South.

M A 8 0 N 1 C H A L L. TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, a good General HAND. W. F. White, 215, Cumberland et., 9 o'clock. TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—Wanted, Person, who has commission for other trades, to ta a COMMISSION for the undersigned; must be well remmended. Apply to James Vickery, 10, Barrack-street. 1'0 PHOTOGRAPHERS.-A young Lady require SITUATION in show room. Maria, General P. O.

TO BANERS.—Wanted, an Improver to the baking trade. Apply, at 9, at No. 174, George-street North. ALLORESEES. Wunted, also MACHINISF, with own machine. 419, Pitt-street South.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, Trousers and Vest HANDS; also, Apprentices. 223, Clarence-street. TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-class Trouser HANDS. Thompson and Giles. W ANTED, an active young MAN for the clething. 548, George-street, opposite Town Hall.

ANTED, a competent Lady, as Governess in family; either resident or visiting. M. L., HERALD. W ANTED, a steady young MAN, accustomed to small goods. O. W. Breden, builcher, George-at.
W ANTED, an APPRENTICE, to the plate cleaning department. F. Lussetter and Co.

WANTED, a BOY, used to machine-ruling. D. Kerrigan, 52, York-street. WANTED, a good BLACKSMITH. Mitchell,

WANTED, a MACHINIST, with machine, to do plain needlework. Apply A. B., HEBALD Office. WANTED, two good QUARRYMEN at the Works, Mr. Farloy's Wharf.

ANTED, a duly qualified MEDICAL PRAC-TITIONER, to attend the Members of the Reso of Sharen Division, No. 37. Daughters of Temperance. Tenders received up to THURSDAY, 4th January. Address Miss Crow, Grose-street, Glebe.

### SERVANTS WANTED.

BOYS.—Wanted, two Boys, at Patent Steam Laundry, near Exhibition Building; references necessary. COOK and LAUNDRESS wanted, by a small family, at Darling Point. Apply at Mesars, Tucker and Co's, 370, George-street.

FEMALE COOK, and Cook and Laundresses, wanted, for country; highest wages. 6, Bridge-street. GIRLS.—Wanted, two or three Girls, at Steam Laund: y
near Exhibition Building; references Indispensable GENERAL Servant; must sleep out. 9 to 11 a.m. 87, South Head Road.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED, by a Widower, with small family, youngest aged 12. Only porsons thoroughly trustworthy, and of superior qualifications, need spply, by letter, to Bona Fide, HRHALD Office. MAN and WIFE Wanted, at Steam Laundry, near Exhibition Building.

N.O. 5 SECTION, G. N. RAILWAY.—Good Shovel and Barrow MEN wanted, Good wages given. Inquire of Adams and Kodgers, Blanford. PEQUIRED, Cook and Laundresses, Housemaids, General Servants. Mrs. Heap, 221, Campbell-street. WANTED, BOY, used to Photographic Printing. Tullett, 616, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY, for the Lady Franklin. Apply to Wallach, Brothers; or on board. W ANTED, a young MAN, who can drive. Apply at Steam Laundry, near Exhibition Building.

W ANTED, a LAUNDRESS. Apply 177, Mac-WANTED, a LAUNDRESS; a country situation Apply between 11 and 12, 138, Castlerough-street Watkinson, Darling-street East, Balmain. WANTED, a NURSE-GIBL. Apply to Mrs. Rac.

M'Coy's-buildings, Beiveir-st., near Machanillon, a naoful little GIRL. Mrs. Morris, Tayler's-buildings, Wellington-st., Chippendalo.

MANTED, two PORTERS, for country stores, and a Groom. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

NTED, smart YOUTH, about 15. Hotel de France, King and George afreets.

W ANTED, a smart respectable BOY. Hopson's, 593, George-street. Apply 9 a.m. V Georgo-street. Apply 9 a.m.

VANTED, a Servant GIRL. For address, apply at .M'Caffery's Hotel, off Erskine-streat.

VANTED, a respectable Girl, as WAITRESS, and to assist in Housework. Apply Angel Hotel, Pitt-st.

VANTED, a GIRL for house work; one used to children, 10, Macquario-terrace, Hill-street.

VANTED, a young WOMAN to wait at table and make herself useful. Greig's Railway Hotel.

W ANTED, a WOMAN, to cook; and Girl, as General Servant, 39, corner King and Clarence sta.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply 28, Upper William-street North. WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. Suprome Court Hotel, King-street.

W ANTED, useful GIRL, about 14 (Protestant).
Woodbine Cettage, Glebe Height.
W ANTED, a respectable GIRL, 13, to make herself useful. 288, George-street, after 10. WANTED, an active Girl, as General SERVANT, with reference. 100, William-street. WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 14, to make herself generally useful. 344, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT and NURSE-GIRL. 39, South Head Road. W ANTED, a HOUSEMAID. References required.
Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

W ANTED, an experienced PANTRYMAN for the Royal Hotel. WANTED, a General SERVANT, F. Butcher, 82,

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 178, Flora-terrace. WANTED, good Cooks, for country: also, General Servants. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-street. WANTED, a single Young MAN. P. Andreas, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a BOY, to run errands, &c.; must have good references. 240, Darlinghurst Road. WETNURSE wanied. Apply No. 23, Charles-street, off Parramatta-street.

W ANTED, a CHAMBERMAID, good references.

Bradford's Freemasons' Hotel. WANTED, a good WAITRESS. American Restaurant, Wynyard-square. W ANTED, a steady young Woman as NURSE. Mra. Gilhooley, 7, S. H. Rd., from 11 till 12, this morning

WANTED, a LAD, to deliver the HERALD, must be able to read. Lea, 90, South Head Road. WANTED, respectable Girl, about 15, to NURAE and assist in housework. Les, 90, South Hd. Rd.

WANTED, a competent General SERVANT. Mrs. Weelnough, Birch Grove, Balmain. WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a Situation as Wetnurse; baby 11 days old. 515, Pitt-st. S. WANTED, a BOY, for a butcher's shop. Apply at 33, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a good Restaurant COOK. London Dining-rooms, King-street. WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, and to sesist in Waiting. London Dining-rooms. WANTED, a respectable Girl, as BARMAID.
James Kelly, Emu Inn, George-street.

ANTED, two respectable Girls, as General BER-VANTS, one to cook and wash, the other for housework; references to last employer indispensable. 13, O'Cohnell-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; also, a GIRL to nurse and assist in Housework. Apply, between 10 and 12, at Mrs. Eldridge's, next Wesleyan Chapel, York-street. WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 16 years, to assist with children and make herself generally useful. Apply, from 9 to 11, this day, at Biddell, Brothers, 495, George-street.

VANTED, for the country, a good COOK, a middle sped female or Chinaman. Apply, before 12 o'clock, this day, to Miss Fowler, Registry Office, 300, Castlereagh-street.

Castlercagh-street.

ANTED, a plain COOK and Laundross; to a competent person good wages given. Apply to Troker and Co., 379, George-street; or, Mrs. Tucker, Clifton, North Shore, near Milson's Ferry.

ANTED, a good Dairyman; a thorough cherse maker. Apply to Mr. Shopherd, Rvdo; or Mr. W. Brown, labour agent, Pitt-street, Sydney. Reference required. M fearnes required.

1 ANTED, a GROOM, who would make himself generally neeful. A man and his wife, if the "attre be a good laundress or a good cook, might both be regared, Apply, for address, at Johnson's livery stables, Enzabeth-street, corner of King-street,

WANTED, a Protestant COOK and LAUNDRESS, useful Girls, Nurses. Mrs. Bradford, 211, Cas-

APARTMENTS, BOARD, & RESIDENCE. A PARTMENTS vacant, 2, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street South, Darlinghurst. Baths, &c. A PARTMENTS and large BEDROOMS. Mrs. Rewett, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square. Baths. A PARTMENT'S.—Suite vacant at Mrs. Martin's, 179, Macquarie-atreet North.

A FURNISHED ROOM, to LET, for a single person, ba per week. 276, Crown-st., near South Head Read. CHANGE of AIR.—Good Accommodation; non of horses, conveyances, &c., free. G. H. Curtis, Mittagong. PRIVATE Boarding Establishment for Ludies and Gentlemen; plunge and shower baths, 923, Hunter-st. PART of HOUSE to LET. 2, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-airest.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS, in private family. 157, W ANTED, a ROOM, first floor in Lower Hunter-st. or George-street. Lowest terms. A. L., HERIALD.

ANTED, by a Widow Lady, permanent BOARD and RESIDENCE, in town. Address by lett.; only, C. F., b, Richmond-terrace, Domain. ANTED, in the suburbs, BOARD and RESI-DENCE for 4 Children, in a plain quiet family; the eldest is capable of taking charge of the others. Apply P., HEBLAD Office.

A T POTTS' POINT,-To LET, choice of 2 HOUSES, 16 rooms. 138, Pitt-street.

A T the corner of King and George streets,—To LST, the SHOP, No. 414, George-street (one deer from King-street); best position in the city. Apply F. Lametter and Co., 421, George-street. RUSINESS PREMISES IN GEORGE-STREET.

To LET, No. 287, George-street, at present occupied by Mr. Hagen. Possession from 1st January noxt Ale, No. 271, George-street, occupied by Mr. Richardson. Possession on the 20th December next.

Apply to J. F. Hilly, Pitt-street; or to J. Milson, jun., Box 218, Post Office. CENTRAL Business PREMISES to LET-one half of frontage, 143, Pitt-street. H. FISHER and CO.

DOUBLE BAY, Cross-street.—To LET, Cottage RESIDENCE, containing 13 rooms, stable, yard, and garden. Rent, moderate. Also, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, yard, and garden. Apply to Lennon and Capo, 136, Pitt-street. LORD RODNEY. HOTEL, Kent-street, to LET; cheaprent and no bonur. Apply immediately. A chance.

I VERPOOL-STREET Weolloomooleo. — HOUSE, to LET, No. 242, containing six rooms and kitchen, with every convenience! rent, 18s per week. Apply to. Mr. J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

PENRITE.—To be LET, HORNSEY WOOD HOUSE, large stabling, stockyards, and outbuild-ings, and about 500 acres good grass paddocks. John Dawson, solicitor, Sydney.

PROPERTIES TO LET.

IMPORTANT TO BUTCHERS.—That excellent Shop at the corner of George and William stroids, formerly occupied by Mr. P. M'Carroll, is now vacant, and to let at a reduced routs!. The trade are reminded that the whole of the fittings remain on the premies, which include gas, blocks, curing boards, and all the iron bars; also melting-down furnace.

HYDE PARK-TERRACE, LIVERPOOL-STREET.—The Premiers occupied for many years by Dr. Fortescue, and containing 8 rooms, kitchen, laundry, servant's room, &c. Rent, £120 a year.

CARISBROOK HOUSE, REDFERN.—A Family Residence, in l'itt-strost, containing 9 rooms, kitchea, eculicry, bathroom, balcomies, and vorandah; stabling, coacheurer, and 200 feet depth of ground at the rearr. Item, £78.

GLEBE HEIGHTS, GLEBE POINT.—A spac'ous Family Dwelling, immediately opposite Toxicth Park, replete with every convenience, the accommodation comprising hall, 8 rooms, laundry coachboure, stabling, bath, &c. Rent, £100.

GEORGE-STREET, BRICKFIELD-HILL.—These-

Rec. Rent, 2100.

GEORGE-STREET, BRICKFIELD-HILL.—Thosespacious Business Premises at present occupied by Mr.

M'Evroy as a boot warehouse. Rent, £4 10s per wock.

CHURCH-HILL, COWFER-FERRACE.—6 rozms,
kitchen, servant's room, balcony, and verandah. Rent.

484.

ARTHUR CUBITT, House Agent, Bridge-atreot. TO'LET, in Robinbood and Abercrombie lanes, three-roomed HOUSES, 7s a week. Apply 8, Bligh-st. TO LET, a COTTAGE, having a view of the harbour,
Mileon's Point, North Shore. Apply Dind's Hotel. TO be LET, or for SALE, convenient HOUSE, item Bay. J. Lawson, 249, George-street.

TO LET, 476, Pitt-street, SHOP and Dwelling, with large yard. Rent, 20s. Gibson, 262, Pitt-street.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSE; good stabling; chesp. Smith's street, of Campbell-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 2 large rooms, kitchen, oven, &c., 7s. J. W. Smart, 14, Marshall-st., off Fitzroy-st., S. H. TO LET, KAREEN VILLA, St. Poter's, Cook's River Road, a cottage containing 4 rooms and hitchen. Key at Mr. Downey's, next door.

TO LET, ARNMORE COTTAGE; containing eight rooms, ball, out-offices, and good paddock, with good supply of water, Apply to James Pearce, Randwick. Apply to James Pearce, Randwick.

To LET, 418, Pitt-street, new 10-roomed HOUSE, with coachhouse and stable, verandahs back and front, gaslaid on, and every convenience for a respectable family. Rent, £2 a week. Apply Mr. Gibson, £22, Pitt-street.

To LET, Wimbledon HALL, Bourko-street, Surry Hills, 12 rooms, kitchen, cellars, stables, coachhouse, large graden back and front; reduced rent taken for a torm, 492, Bourko-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, at Haslem Creek.—To Monumental Masons and others.—That piece of LAND adjoining the Hebrew burial-ground, lately occupied by Davis and Koas, Moderate rent. Apply to J. G. Raphael; or D. Cohen and Co., Sydrey.

TO LET, 6, Bright-terrace, in Devenshire-streat (near Exhibition), 7 rooms, garden in front, good yard, view, and back entrance; weekly rental 17s, yearly 16s. Apply greengrocer's, opposite. TO LET, at Randwick, VERONA, lately compled by Mr. Dearin. The house contains sight rooms and the necessary out-offices, with raddock, &c. Also the HOUSB lately occupied by Mrs. Rudson, situate in Avoca-street. Apply to S. H. Pearce, Randwick.

TO BE LET or SOLD, a commodious Dwelling-HOUSE, of 2 stories, with (in the rear) a coachhouse, stable, and a capacious loft or aborecom, situate in Bathurst-street, opposite to the Cathedral and Haptist Chapel, Apply to Mr. G. RATTRAY, 1, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

9-ROOMED comfortable Family HOUSE, new, baleony and verandah, with bath and gas fittings; all necessary comforts; large yard and back entrance. 6, Wynyard-square; reat moderate, 9 ROOMED HOUSE, 10, Wynyard-square, new balcony and verandah. Will be let at very low reut. OFFICE and STORES, Mort's-passago. Large stow-

7-ROOMED HOUSE, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-treet, large yard, and separate entrance.

7-KOOMED HOUSE, Kent-street, near Sydney and Melbourne Hotel. Low Rent. LARGE BUSINESS PREMISES, 14 rooms, largo yard, stables, and good back entranco, opposite Sallors' Home. Lower Georgo-dreet, at a very low ront; just undergene therough repair.

Avale to I. G. Raphaal.

Apply to J. G. Raphael.

208, CAMPBELL-STREET, Surry Hills, to LET, 4 rooms and kitchen, large yard, 14r. OFFICE to LET, next Exchange. Apply to Du, nid and Co., coal merchants, 74, Pitt-treet North. 143, PITT-ST.—Two fine Offices, double windows, UNION CHAMBERS, 143, Pitt-stre t.—Capacious Offices, 10s 6d week. Also, one-half ground frontage. TO LET, STORMS, in Pitt-street, No. 121, opposite Oriental Bank. D. Cooper and Co. STORES in Wynyard-lane, To LieT, the STORES
On the cast side of Wynyard-lane, now occupied by
Megers, M. Moss-and Co. Porsession given from lat
January next. Apply to J. F. Hilly, Pitt-street; or to J.
Milson, jun., Hox 218, Post Office.

Sypsky: --Printed and published by John Fainfax and Sons, at the office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Tucsday, January 2, 1872.

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